THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 18, NO. 1. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

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A DIRECTORS MEETING HELD AT TOMAHAWK

ENTHUSIASM IN THE ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION CONTINUES.

The Building of the Proposed Electric Railway is Now an Assured Fact and Is Only a Matter of a Short Time—The Immigration Problem Receives Proper Attention—Other Important Matters.

W. E. Brown, one of the local directors of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement association returned Friday evening from Tomahawk, where he had been to attend the regular February meeting of the association. Mr. Brown is more enthusiastic than ever over the wonderful prospects for the valley in the way of advancement. Mr. Brown in speaking of the meeting to the New Northman, said: "The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic an successful thus far held. In this connection, I might say that Rhinelander is up with the best of them. We now have fifty-three members in the association which can easily be worked up to seventy-five or one hundred. W. H. Bradley, president of the association, gave out a fact of considerable importance that has not been touched upon by the papers. He informed the directors present that he has run a preliminary survey from Wausau to Tomahawk for the proposed electric line. Just as soon as the weather will permit, the survey will be continued from Tomahawk to Rhinelander."

The meeting held at the Mitchell hotel in Tomahawk last Friday afternoon was the most enthusiastic thus far held. The most important matter was the report of the Railroads committee on the building of the proposed electric line. Nothing definite was stated in the report aside from the fact that it was stated that the question of capital was no longer a question of doubt. The conference held in New York between Mr. Bradley and eastern capitalists assures the fact that the consummation of the contemplated scheme is but a matter of only a short time. The committee held a session lasting two hours before the meeting of the directors was called to order, with a view of getting some inside information relative to the accomplishments of those delegated to go to New York.

The immigration problem was left with Judge N. A. Coleman, of Eagle River, chairman of the committee on immigration. It was thought best to take this work out of the hands of the association and place it where it belongs. George C. Sherman, of Appleton, an immigration agent, was introduced by Mr. Coleman. He intends to bring two large colonies of Germans and Swedes into the valley during the coming summer. He will leave soon for Europe under the auspices of the association. Upwards of 100,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, have been listed by the committee on immigration. Another proposition was that of an ex-manager of the Monarch Steamship company, of Stockholm, Sweden, to bring in some 200 or 300 families. Both propositions met with great favor. It is estimated that from 20,000 to 50,000 acres of land will be placed on the road to development during the coming summer.

W. E. Brown of this city, gave an interesting talk on the methods pursued in our country to induce settlement upon our fertile lands, incidentally to secure revenue in the way of taxes from the county lands, which is familiar to most of our people. The plan has worked admirably here and other counties will no doubt profit by our experience. He also informed those present at the meeting as to our mode of advertising the resources of the county, which was heartily approved of by his listeners.

The meeting to arrange for the sending of representatives to Europe to locate immigrants, will be held at Tomahawk on Feb. 28.

Lester A. Rose, of Wausau, secretary of the association, presented his report on his invitation to the Wisconsin Press association. No definite action was taken, but the matter of arranging for the entertaining of the visitors will be taken up in ample time and everything done to make the sojourn of the pencil pushers a pleasant one.

Arrangements were made with E. S. Shepard of this city, to prepare a comprehensive reference map of the valley.

A petition from J. Warner Deane of Antigo, for the admission of Langlade county into the Wisconsin Valley association was received and the secretary ordered to extend an invitation to Antigo and Langlade to come in out of the woods. Various minor propositions were entertained. All and all it was an eventful meeting and has awakened renewed and greater enthusiasm than ever.

By resolution George W. Bishop of Rhinelander, was voted a perpetual director-at-large of the association, says the Tomahawk.

"Mr. Bishop made the first public movement towards its organization and spent much time and money in getting it under headway. His duties on the State Board of Control have made it impossible for him to attend the meetings since the first, but he still takes an active interest in the association."

The meeting adjourned till the next regular meeting, which will be held on Thursday, March 15, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Mitchell Hotel in the city of Tomahawk.

AN IMPORTANT NUPTIAL EVENT.

Prominent Young Couple Joined in Hymeneal Bonds Tuesday Evening.

A marriage of considerable local importance occurred last Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, when H. L. Jewett and Miss Minnie McDonald, both of this city, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The nuptial knot was tied at the Catholic parsonage in the presence of only a few of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. Rev. Fr. P. Schultz pronounced the magic words that made the happy twain man and wife. While the ceremony was brief, it nevertheless was very impressive. Miss Agnes Doyle acted as bridesmaid and W. J. Dunn as groomsman.

The bride is an exceptionally popular young lady who by her charming ways and graceful manners has endeared herself to a large circle of friends. She is worthy of the choice of her affections and will make an ideal life's companion. The bride has been a resident of the city for the past seven years and for over six years has been a faithful employe of The New North office, whose place it will be hard to fill.

The groom shares equally in the popularity. He has been a resident here for the past five years and during that time has made friends who can only be enumerated by the acquaintances he has made.

The New North joins with the many friends in extending best wishes and congratulations to the happy pair. That their journey through life may be a prosperous and happy one is the wish of all.

The newly married couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents by admiring friends as marks of esteem in which they are held.

How Shall Rhinelander Care For the Editors?

The editors of Wisconsin, accompanied by their wives, will spend their summer outing in the Wisconsin valley. They will visit each city and town, and the Big Advancement Association will have charge of the trip. To a local committee at each place, will be left the details of entertaining the guests properly and each city will try to make its reception an impression. Stevens Point talks of a street fair. Wausau is to have a flower carnival. Merrill will try to outdo all others. Rhinelander will certainly not be outdone. The question is: How shall we entertain them?

A local committee of prominent people will decide on the best plan and program, and The New North desires to see the city give the most unique and effective entertainment of all. Can you think of a plan for an afternoon and evening's entertainment of 200 people?

To the person or persons who will prepare the best plan for a program, which shall be adopted for the day, The New North will give a free trip for two persons to Milwaukee and return, including hotel, theatres, etc.

Next week we will print names of a local committee who will judge of the plans proposed and how to submit them. Remember to make your plan give the Wisconsin editors an entertainment for a half day and an evening, which will always hold Rhinelander and its people in their memory.

"SEEK SETTLER" MOTTO

A New and Good Scheme to Promote Immigration—To Send Representatives to Europe Very Soon.

One of the direct, and for permanent value, one of the greatest results of organizing the Wisconsin valley's brains and energy into a vast association is the "Seek Settler" motto which has been adopted by many of the members. At the Directors meeting last week the question of securing desirable, permanent residents for the vast unoccupied lands in the valley, it was very promptly decided that to the gainer belongs the cost. While the association as a whole is willing and in the business of showing the valley's advantages to any and all people of less favored climate and sections, still the Association should not and will not pay the expense of bringing settlers to individuals or corporations lands. It was but a moment's work to bring together a number of directors who own large tracts of unsettled land, and a wheel within a wheel was organized. These men united in the guaranty of all expenses in sending abroad immediately two men who will bring from across the Atlantic a colony of people who are anxious to subdue the land which now lies unproductive. Brown Bro's of this city are one of them. The men have been engaged and will sail for europe during March. One of them will visit Norway and the other a country further south. Land will be sold to the foreigners at low prices and on long time. The settlers and their families will return in charge of the Association agents and all expenses will be paid by people who sell the land. Where they will locate is, of course, not known, and what is more, no one cares. They are to live in the Wisconsin valley. Thousands will follow them. No one can take the land they occupy, so those who come after must take other. All the lands will be soon settled up if the spirit of progress and push which now prevades the entire valley is not allowed to lag. And lag it will not. The Wisconsin valley is pushing, crowding and climbing.

After Man Tracking Bloodhounds.

Supervisor F. T. Coon and G. H. Clark depart this evening for Chattanooga, Tenn., where they go to purchase man tracking blood hounds, which are to be used by the sheriff and deputies of Oneida county in tracking criminals. Several prisoners have escaped from the confines of the county bastile in the past and some of them have not been recaptured. Their apprehension would have been certain, according to the tale of those who know, had hounds been put upon their trail. The question of purchasing several of the dogs was brought up and favorably passed upon at a recent meeting of the county board of supervisors, hence the journey of the above mentioned gentlemen to the sunny south.

NEW ARMORY OPENING

Most Elaborate Social Gathering in the History of Rhinelander Occurs This Evening—A Wrong Idea.

Every detail in connection with the grand opening of Rhinelander's new armory and permanent home of Co. L., 2nd Regt., W. N. G., has been completed. The anxiously awaited affair occurs this evening. Not a stone has been left unturned by the committees in charge to make the occasion one always to be remembered and that it will be such is fully assured.

It seems that an unfortunate misunderstanding has been brought about through some source regarding the matter of invitations. It was thought that it was generally understood that the citizens of Rhinelander in general were cordially invited, but it is evident that a few have viewed the generosity of the "boys in blue" in a false light. The only invitations issued were to parties outside the city and it has been noised around that every person in Rhinelander was welcome.

The dedication of this new edifice will be an event to which future generations in Oneida county may point with pride. No one should miss it. It is a duty of every citizen to be present and lend encouragement to the energetic efforts of the members of the local military company and those of our business men who have assisted the boys in accomplishing such an undertaking.

We bespeak the most pleasant and largest attended gathering ever experienced in this city. It will be a swell affair indeed. Taking everything into consideration, the price charged is very reasonable. It includes the ball and banquet.

Another wrong impression we wish to correct is a story going the rounds to the effect that the opening is to be a strictly "full dress" affair. Not so. The committees are not catering to any society faction, but will make it pleasant for each and all who may attend.

The banquet begins at 7:30 o'clock and dancing will commence promptly at 9:30 o'clock.

Work Commenced on New Mill.

D. J. Murray, of Wausau, of the Murray Manufacturing company, arrived in the city Monday morning. He was accompanied by a crew of mechanics to assist him in the erection of the new Robbins-Johnson Lumber company's mill on the site formerly occupied by the Clayton mill. A force of thirty men were put to work Tuesday morning and the new structure will be rushed to completion, the contract calling for such on the 1st of May.

There is an intellectual treat every sentence and new effects every act of Lewis Morri... "Faust", which comes t... opera house soon for th...

SOCIETY WHIRL OF A WEEK IN RHINELANDER.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS PLEASANTLY ENTERTAIN MANY FRIENDS.

Upwards of 160 Guests Enjoyed Their Hospitality at Their First Annual Banquet and Reception—Ladies Give a Delightful Afternoon Reception—Several Other Very Pleasant Social Gatherings.

The Masonic Temple was the scene of a most brilliant social function on Wednesday evening of last week, the occasion being the first annual banquet of Rhinelander Chapter No. 71, R. A. M. The members did themselves proud and entertained about 160 guests in a truly hospitable manner. The evening was one of exceptionally rare enjoyment and the pleasant hours will linger long in the memory of those present, who only wish that such gatherings could come monthly instead of annually. At 8:30 o'clock a concert was given by Squier's orchestra which was heartily enjoyed by the music-lovers present. During the discourse of music the guests enjoyed themselves in little groups playing cards, other amusements and social converse. At 11:30 o'clock an elaborate repast was served under the supervision of Gus. Horn, the genial proprietor of the Oneida House. Everything dainty imaginable was served to the queen's taste. After the appetites of all had been appeased, the floor was cleared and dancing was the order until the hour of 2 o'clock, participated in mostly by the young people, while several of the older generation could not withstand the temptation to be young once more. A number of outsiders were present and enjoyed the evening immensely.

* * *

A very pleasant dancing party was given Wednesday evening of last week at the New Grand opera house under the auspices of the Catholic ladies of the First and Second wards. In the neighborhood of one hundred couple participated in the evening's merriment. The music for the occasion was furnished by Bruso Bro's orchestra. The evening was one of rare enjoyment.

* * *

H. A. Johnson entertained a company of his gentlemen friends on Wednesday evening of last week at his Third ward home in a most delightful manner. The evening was quickly passed in social converse and partaking of refreshments. Mr. Johnson proved a jovial host in all that the term implies. Such is the verdict of each and all in attendance.

* * *

Mrs. W. R. Markham was very pleasantly surprised by a number of her friends and neighbors one evening last week, the occasion being the anniversary of her birth. Progressive cinch was the order of the evening, the first prize being captured by Mrs. Percy Taylor and Al. Grimm. During the evening dainty refreshments were served in a faultless manner. Those present report a delightful evening.

* * *

A sleigh ride party was given last Friday evening under the auspices of the St. Augustine Guild of the Episcopal church. The first load started at 7:30 p. m. and the second at 9:30 p. m. The merry party was driven to Brown's farm, where refreshments were served and amusements of various kinds indulged in. The ladies of the Guild cleared a neat little sum, the charge of 50 cents a couple being made.

* * *

Mesdames Clyde Bronson, D. R. Thompson and F. S. Hyer gave a very pleasant reception at the home of the first mentioned last Friday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. About 160 guests were entertained in a most delightful manner and the hostesses won honors in their efforts. The home was beautifully decorated with carnations and the refreshments served were the most dainty. Those in attendance pronounce the affair a success in all that the term implies.

An Interesting Debate.

For the first time this year, a volunteer debate was indulged in at the high school last Friday afternoon. The question for discussion was, "Resolved that the Advancement of Civilization Demands that the Boers be Successful in the South African War. An interesting program was carried out preceding and following the debate. Those taking part in the debate were as follows: Affirmative—Guy Ogden, leader, Chas. Ball, Jas. Garland, Joe Crowe, and Ross Bennett. Negative—Ed. Markham, leader; Mary McRae, Ray Wilson, Arthur Crowe and Ethel Cardinal. After the conclusion of the debate the school took a vote as to the merits of the arguments advanced by the two sides and awarded the honors to the affirmative side. These debates are exceptionally good training for the high school students. Prof. Hyer says he will keep them up providing the scholars show an interest.

The following from an excha... voices our sentiments exactly: "... barbarous practice ... Madison for the ... State univers... alive, sh...

...k Building, RHINE... WIS.

THE STORY TELLER

MY WIFE.

Come sit down here beside me, little wife,
That work can wait. There—this is comfort, home.
Has duty been so pressing down below
That you must leave your husband here alone?

But I've been working, too. See what I've done?
See all that manuscript upon the floor
And desk and table? I was dreaming, though,
Of you, sweet, when I heard you at the door.

Five years of wedded life. Your little hand,
How white and soft it is. I'll hold it here
Close, let it not away. Five wedded years,
And they've been full of comfort for us, dear.

I used to sit and dream of married life,
And try to fancy what a home would be
With me, and just one person there beside
Who'd call me husband and sit upon my knee.

And always love me. That was years ago,
Before I knew you, sweetheart, ere you came
To weave your witching wiles about my heart
And lead me helpless by a captive chain.

But now I dream no longer, for I know
That when God planned to bless our human lot,
He made a home—just such a home as ours—
Lest Eden's paradise should be forgot.

You say you must go? Well, then, one more kiss.
Don't stay so long away another time.
There, say again you love me. Now, good-by.
And may God bless this little wife of mine!

—Merda Stevens, in N. W. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Jobson's Latest Fad

"D'YE KNOW," said Mr. Jobson, awhile before bedtime the other night, "I believe these cold water sharps have got the thing down about pat? People that believe in cold water baths the year 'round, you know."

"Yes?" said Mrs. Jobson, in a noncommittal tone.

"Yes," said Mr. Jobson, positively; "I think they've got the right end of the situation, and, what's more, I'm going to join their ranks. Met that Jinglebells fellow in the lunch room today, and we got to talking about how it was that I felt so infernally sleepy every day after luncheon. He asked me if I took my baths hot, and I told him yes. Then he told me that that's what ails me. Said that hot baths make a man dopy and no-account, kind of. Told me that he took his cold plunge every morning as soon as he got up, and that it made him feel like a fighting cock all the time. Cured him of dyspepsia, too, Jinglebells said, and he's a picture of health. I'm just going to adopt that little scheme of his, and I'll bet that inside of ten days I'll have to be introduced to myself. I'll feel so tip-top."

"When are you going to begin?" inquired Mrs. Jobson.

"To-morrow morning, as soon as I get my eyes open," said Mr. Jobson.

"Aren't you going to use any hot water at all—just enough to take the chill off?"

"Not a pint—not a gill," said Mr. Jobson, firmly. "What's the use of fooling in a matter of that sort? Jinglebells takes his plunges just as the water comes from the cold water spigot, and that's what keeps him on edge and keyed up."

"But don't you think the—er—shock of jumping into real icy, cold water would be injurious? Would it not—"

"No, Mrs. Jobson; it wouldn't. It would not. That's the way with you women. You believe in half measures. You're always trying to fool yourselves. Shock? Shock nothing! What's the use of people coddling themselves if they see a chance to do themselves good? I know what you've got in your mind. You think I haven't got the nerve to hop into a tubful of cold water right after getting up in the morning. Well, there's nothing in this prosaic life I lead that gives me half as much fun as fooling you up a whole lot when I get the chance, Mrs. Jobson, and here's where I've got a chance. I'm going to take a cold bath every morning for the rest of my life, rain or shine, winter and summer, and if you ever again catch me letting so much as a spoonful of hot water dribble into my bath, I'll buy you the nicest hat that can be pinned together for money."

"Well, I only thought that the shock might be injurious. Mr. Jinglebells, you know, is an athlete, and he's always at the gymnasium, and he's a big man, anyhow, and I thought he might be better able to stand—"

"Mrs. Jobson, if you think you're married to a little, puny, undersized, soft-muscled man, all you've got to do is to say so, without beating about the bush. You think Jinglebells is so grand and all that, do you? Well, if I couldn't take Jinglebells and stand him on his head with one hand tied behind my back, I'd take in plain sewing for a living. If you wake up before I do to-morrow morning, you'll oblige me by turning on the cold water in the bathtub and then waking me up. Then [illegible]'ll just show you how a man doesn't [illegible]ddle himself when he has a sensible [illegible]d in view!"

Mrs. Jobson did wake up before Mr. Jobson the next morning. It was bitter weather, and [illegible] trying to break throug[illegible] clouds. M[illegible] old w[illegible]

"Bath? What bath? What kind of an hour is this to—oh, yes, bath—remember now," said Mr. Jobson, trying to squelch the expression of dismay that rose to his features. "Bath—uh-bath—all right," and in eight seconds Mr. Jobson was sound asleep again. Mrs. Jobson shook him again, and this time he had to come to.

"Breakfast will be ready by the time you are dressed and have your bath," said Mrs. Jobson, coolly, but determinedly.

Mr. Jobson surveyed her out of the slants of his eyes, but said nothing. He looked as if he felt mighty comfortable under the warm bedding.

"Bath, hey?" mumbled Mr. Jobson, when Mrs. Jobson had left the room. "Well, I s'pose I've got to—"

He got up, looked out of the window at the cold, drear prospect, shivered visibly, put on his bathrobe, and went out of the bathroom. He looked at the water in the tub with no apparent enthusiasm, and then he put his hand in it.

"Jiminí!" he exclaimed, withdrawing his hand with considerable suddenness. Then he put one of his feet in the tub.

"Br-r-r-r-r—but that's frigid!" Mrs. Jobson, who wasn't far away, heard him ejaculate. Then he put the other foot in.

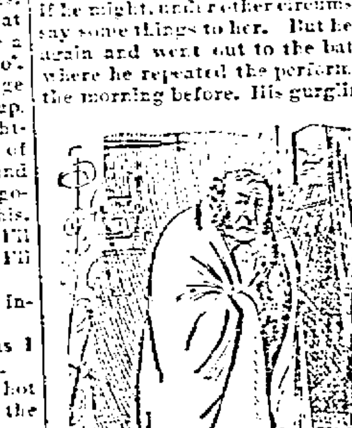
"Well, it's heroic treatment, all right!" Mr. Jobson was heard by Mrs. Jobson to mumble to himself. Then she heard a terrific splash, that reminded her of the tank fun of a captured walrus she had once seen, followed by snorts and gurgles and chokings and gaspings, and then three minutes of stertorous breathing, with some indistinct mumbling at intervals. A couple of minutes later Mr. Jobson appeared in his bathrobe.

"Jinglebells, eh?" said he to Mrs. Jobson with the look of a conquering hero. "Thought he had me topped, didn't you? Well, if there's anything else that you think Jinglebells can do that I can't do, just jot it down, will you, please, Mrs. Jobson, and I'll attend to it."

"Did you enjoy your bath?" inquired Mrs. Jobson, with the straightest face in the world.

"Enjoy it? I reveled in it! It's what I've been needing for 20 years. It's just imagination, this fear people have of jumping into a tubful of cold water in the winter time—pure imbecile imagination. Once the plunge's made, and you're all right. I love it, and if you ever catch me taking a warm bath again you'll know I'm not in my right mind."

It was bitter cold the next morning, too, and when Mrs. Jobson shook Mr. Jobson awake and told him his cold bath was waiting for him he looked as if he might, under other circumstances, say some things to her. But he got up again and went out to the bathroom, where he repeated the performance of the morning before. His gurglings and



AFTER THE BATH.

snorts were more prodigious than on the morning before, and when he emerged from the bathroom his lips were blue and his teeth chattered.

"You are chilled through," said Mrs. Jobson.

"We-we-well, wha-wha-what if I am?" chattered Mr. Jobson. "I-f-f-feel l-like—br-r-r-rough!" and Mr. Jobson rolled under the bed clothes and covered himself up to the head. It took him 15 minutes to get over shaking, and then he got up and put on his clothes.

On the following morning, when Mrs. Jobson woke him up for his plunge, Mr. Jobson came to with a start, gathered himself together, regarded Mrs. Jobson with grave austerity, and said:

"My bath is ready, is it, Mrs. Jobson? Well, it can stay ready. It's pretty near time for you to begin to do a little thinking with regard to some of your methods, Mrs. Jobson. You saw to what a condition that cold bath scheme of yours reduced me yesterday morning, and yet it seems to have aroused no sympathy within you. You calmly come to me this morning, wake me out of a sound, health-giving slumber, and tell me that you have another one of those deadly cold baths of yours ready. Mrs. Jobson, I revolt. I'm pretty easy to get along with, but when you try to foist fads upon me that are diabolically designed with a view to getting me under the ground before the crocuses begin to pop and the collection of my life insurance by the time the spring styles are on exhibition in the shop windows, you overstep the mark, Mrs. Jobson—you overstep the mark!"—Washington Star.

What She Told Him.

The pastor of a church in Washington, on leaving his study, which is in the rear of the church, saw a little girl, a friend of his, talking to a stranger.

"What was that man saying to you, Madge?" asked the minister, as he came up to the little girl.

"Oh, he just wanted to know if Dr. was [illegible] preacher of this church."

"[illegible]at did you tell him?"

"[illegible]im," she said, with dignity, "[illegible]ere the present encumbent."—[illegible]th's Companion.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

First Waiter — "How's the new guest?" Second Waiter—"Tip-top."—Town Topics.

"Jones is very superstitious." "Why do you think so?" "He owes me $13 and won't pay it."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Bacon—"You say your son at college writes a bold hand?" Egbert—"I should say so. He's just written for $150 more."—Yonkers Statesman.

On the Road.—"And what does the local critic say of me?" asked the Ghost. "Oh! he lets you down easy," replied Hamlet. "He merely says that the Ghost wasn't true to life."—Puck.

Senility.—Mr. Dullerby—"I wonder why they call those tall, old-fashioned clocks grandfathers' clocks." Mrs. Dullerby—"Oh, I suppose it's because they're generally run down."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Remote and Safe. — "Our literary club is going to study the Elizabethan era." "Isn't that rather hackneyed?" "Yes; but in discussing people who are dead, you know, we won't be tempted to gossip." — Detroit Free Press.

A schoolmaster sends us an answer given by a boy in a "general information" examination. Asked who Tom Mann was, the boy replied: "Tom Man is what one calls a woman who behaves like a man, as one calls a boyish girl a tom boy."—London Truth.

"Can you trace the resemblance of a baby to anything under the sun but another baby?" "Oh, yes, indeed," replied the social diplomat. "To what?" "To whichever parent asks me about it." All the masters of diplomacy are not in public life.—Detroit Journal.

HIT EVERY TIME HE MOVED.

Unenviable Experience of a Gordon Highlander in a Fight with Boers.

A private soldier in the Second battalion, Gordon Highlanders, recounts an experience in the following letter, indicating that the marksmanship of some of the Boers at least is better than has been alleged:

"We, the Devons, Imperial Light Horse and others, had a fight at Elandslaagte with the Boers, and I never enjoyed myself so much before. You first have to get christened to fire, and then you think nothing of the shells bursting about you, and the bullets which go whistling past like bees.

"We went forward by 50 yard rushes, and at every rush you could hear a groan, and down would go one of our comrades, either killed or wounded, poor chap!

"When we were miles from the enemy they opened fire on us with shell, and as we were going along in mass one of the shells burst on the left of the company and one of our men of my section—Bobby Hall—got shot dead with a piece of the shell going straight through his head. That was what made more than one wish to turn and run. But what would Britain do if her soldiers ran from the enemy?

"At last we got to where we could get a shot at the Boers with our rifles, and you may bet we gave them more than one, as, perhaps, the papers have told you.

"I got through the rifle fire down to the bayonet charge on the hillside, when I felt a sting in the left arm, and looking down found I was shot in the wrist. In changing my position I got shot in the center of the forehead. The bullet did not go straight through. It glanced off my nose bone and came out above my right temple. . . . On looking round I was just in time to see the blood squirt from the first wound.

"I shifted my position in quick time, for I did not want another from the same rifle. I lay still after doing this for awhile, when the thought came to me to get my wrist bandaged and try to shoot again. On changing my position I got a bullet right in the 'napper.' I was out of action then, for all was dark. I heard the officer I was going to get the bandages from say: 'Poor chap, he's gone.' But no, I am still kicking."—N. Y. Herald.

Growth of Language.

The principle of growth in language, as in all else is variation. And when the early races felt that variation had been carried far enough within the limits of the vowel language, rich as it was in tone and melody, a new direction for growth was unconsciously sought. It was found by adding semivowels to the already existing vowels—that is, by partially closing the lips, or bringing the tongue near the teeth, or palate, or throat, while the vowels were being spoken. This would give words like wawawa or yayaya, and the like, and so with other vowels. Let me give a few words which still survive from this epoch, in Polynesian, which are rich in pure vowel words: ahi, aho, hau, hiii, hu, hao, wa, wai, which mean fire, light, wind, ray, breath, envy, expanse, water—all elements or elemental emotions.—Charles Johnston, in Contemporary.

Search Lights at Fires.

An electric search light, mounted upon a wagon resembling in general appearance an ordinary fire engine, is to be added to the equipment of the New York city fire department. An engine and dynamo, carried by the wagon, supply two lights, each having an 18-inch lens. The light can be either concentrated on a particular point, or spread over a wide area, and if necessary the lamps can be carried to a distance from the wagon, the electric connection being maintained with insulated cables. The object of the searchlight engine is both to illuminate dark streets and corners where the firemen have to place their hose and to throw light into windows and upon roofs where people are to be rescued from the flame[illegible] and smoke.—Youth's Companion.

Barnacles on Ocean Cables.

The recent investigations for cable laying in the Pacific Ocean have revealed the interesting fact, that if not upon rock bottom, they gradually become encrusted with barnacles and seaweed, heavy enough to break them. This is like dyspepsia, which, if it is not checked, grows until it breaks down the health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will prevent as well as cure indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles. It makes weak stomachs strong. All druggists sell it.

Did Not Know.

Recently a rosy-cheeked German girl applied for a position as domestic in a well-known family. The girl learned to speak the English language in a remarkably short time, but many of the expressions did not appeal to her in the proper sense.

The telephone had a peculiar charm for the girl, and at times she would loiter about near the instrument in order to answer a call. One day there came a ring and she hastened to the 'phone and put the receiver to her ear.

"Hello," she cried.

"Hello," came back over the 'phone, "who is this?"

"How do I know?" innocently inquired the German maid, and to this day she wonders why the man at the other end laughed until he rang off.—Chicago Chronicle.

A MINNESOTA FARMER WRITES OF WESTERN CANADA.

Is Now Located There, Farms in His Neighborhood Being Taken by Former U. S. Residents.

The following extracts from a letter written to Mr. Benj. Davis, Canadian Government Agent at St. Paul, Minn., give an excellent idea of what is said of Western Canada by those who have gone there during the past two or three years.

"When we first arrived here and took up our homes on the prairie near Dalesboro, Assa., for a short time we had a fit of the 'blues,' but now all hands are settled to business, hale, hearty and contented, enjoying the finest winter we have ever seen. We have got very comfortably situated, with considerable preparation for a crop, and all hopeful. I think this is a very fine country, and if the past season's crop is not an exception, which they claim not, I believe this is going to be the Wheat Field of the West. It is filling up fast. In this township last spring there were 25 quarter-sections of land vacant and to-day there is not one; I can stand at my house and count 10 houses where there was not one last spring, with six more to go up this spring. This is only a sample of what is going on all round. We intend to build a church next summer, right close to my place, so we will be strictly in line. It would have amused you to have been here last spring. There were crowds of land-seekers, and sometimes in the spring the prairie is not very inviting, and of course lots were discontented. There was one in the crowd who jumped on me for putting a letter in the paper, only for which he never would have come here, and he was very hostile, but eventually he got a place, and to-day claims he would not take a Thousand Dollars and move out, so I am glad he is satisfied.

"Well, my dear Sir, as Arthur Finney is about to move out in March, with his family, and also one of my sons, anything you can do for them to assist them along and to make things smooth as possible, will be greatly appreciated by me. I will close for this time, and will write from time to time to let you know we are living. Drop us a few lines to let us know how things are moving in St. Paul. Yours Respectfully,

"ALEX CAMERON."

Criticising a Professor.

A professor of English literature in the Kansas university once posted this notice: "In communicating with themselves the students will whisper as often as possible." He was horrified next morning to find this written under his notice: "That is to say, talk to yourself in whispers as much as you can."—Chicago Chronicle.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Marriage Made Plain.

Standing up together—That's ceremony.
You are man and wife—That's matrimony.
Living for each other—That's harmony.
Money that you spend—That's patrimony.
Things written down—That's testimony.
Money you paid out—That's alimony.—Detroit Free Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Hit His Pocketbook.

Hixon (at the reception)—That's a stunning gown your wife has on.

Dixon—Yes; it almost knocked me centsless.—Chicago Evening News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

No word is oftener on the lips of men than "friendship," and, indeed, no thought is more familiar to their aspirations. All men are dreaming of it. It is the secret of the universe.—Thoreau.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Colds.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one on which we must first erase.—Colton.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

You never meet some men that they do not ask you to take a chance in a raffle.—Atchison Globe.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

Some people enjoy any weather but the kind prevailing.—Chicago Dispatch.

AN EPISODE IN BOERDOM.

For Those Readers Who Are Keeping Up with the War Literature.

An Afrikander, trekking from Schrin's Hoogte to Palapsie with a load of biltong, halted by a fontein at the foot of a kloof. A Voortrekker suddenly appeared from behind a kopje, waving a vierkleur.

"Oorlog!" shouted the Voortrekker.

"Dop!" replied the Afrikander, who was a man of ready wit.

"Produce it," said the Voortrekker, "though I am no dopper."

The Afrikander's voorlooper, who was standing on the disselboom munching mealies, jumped off and started on a run toward a krantz. In jumping a sluit his foot slipped on a klip and he fell into a donga. The others, after much dop, got into a heated argument in Taal over the quickest way to the nearest dorp. One said he should take the drift over the spruit, and the other that he should poort over the pan. A zarp came along and took them both around the vlei and through the poort to the laager, where they should be safe from rooineks.—N. Y. Sun.

Florida and Cuba.

Write to J. C. Tucker, G. N. Agent, Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ills., for full information as to Low Rate Excursion tickets to all Winter Resorts in the Southeast, via Cincinnati, Louisville, Asheville, Atlanta, Jacksonville and East and West coasts of Florida, as may be desired.

Flat Comfort.

Mrs. Flatte—What do you suppose they are leaving a load of ice down at the door for?

Mr. Flatte—Why, that's what they heat the flat with, isn't it?—Detroit Free Press.

An All-Year Resort.

The Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Ark., opens March 1, 1900. A most desirable, attractive and convenient resort for health and pleasure seekers. Ideal climate, pure sparkling water, best accommodations. Through Sleepers via Frisco Line. Write for particulars to Manager Hotel or to any representative of Frisco Line.

A man is seldom sidetracked to success.—Chicago Dispatch.

"Shallow Brooks Are Often Noisy."

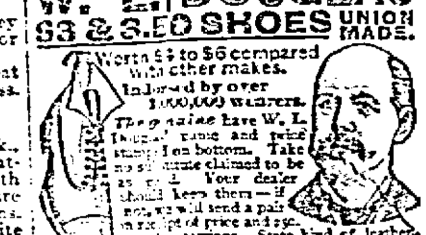
You have headache, backache, eruptions or kidney troubles, or "that tired feeling." These are the shallow brooks with their noise. Seek the source of the brook and it is deep and quiet. The source of illness is impure blood. America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is Nature's own means of cleansing the entire system. It has no superior, no equal, only imitators.

Debility—*"My system was all run down. I had backaches and that tired feeling. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have gained ten pounds in weight and feel like a new man." William J. Knight, 821 Ball Street, Pittsburg, Pa.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

[illegible] pounds. Write for prices. [illegible] Hanson [illegible] Litchfield, Minn.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough, Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

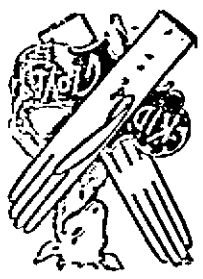
Cuticura — Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and so[illegible] the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly [illegible] itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CU[illegible] RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Face Humors and all other Humors," free.

The Set, $1.25

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN Department Store

SPECIAL SALE OF GLOVES.

We are enabled by a fortunate purchase to place on sale some great bargains in ladies kid gloves. We take this method of making our splendid general stock of gloves more widely known.



Glove Bargains.

Fifteen dozen pairs of ladies fine kid gloves in three qualities.

Newest styles in all colors and shades and in black they sell everywhere at $1. $1.25 and $1.50. We put the three lots into one and take your choice at..... 75c

The merits of our glove sale is well known. Just as advertised.

This shoe in new spring tan shade for $2.50

or

Black vici kid with black silk vesting top.....$2.50

Ladies dongola kid lace slipper at $1.00

Ladies bright toe slippers, opera style.....$1.25

Ladies patent leather party slipper 1.89

Ladies white kid slippers.....1.50

Gentlemens patent leather, dancing dress slippers A 1 quality.

$2.

We have just added seven different styles of little fancy shoes for little tots. You can fit the little ones here without trouble.

We are showing up immense quantities of new and stylish merchandise.

SHIRT WAISTS.

New Silk party waists, regular value $7.50,..... Special $5.98.

New Spring washable waists, in assortment of nice percales. Price on these to start the season. .50.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

The "Banner Brand" dollar wrappers have no equal for the price in fit, finish and wash qualitiss. We are sole agents. Price,.... $1.00 up to $1.50

COLARETTES.

Another lot consigned to us of those bargains in best black fur collarettes. Factory price only. No retail price on these furs. Fine ones for.....$3.75

Our advertised special prices may be fully relied upon.

We have the newest fancies in washable dress fabrics.

DRESS GOODS.

Full to overflowing is the condition of this department, yet new goods are arriving daily. See our display of beautiful fabrics at its best. The best will go first and are hard to replace and there's good sense in coming before the best things are gone. The fairness of our prices is a most favorable feature for you and there are stores of genuine bargains through the stock that you might use.

BELTS.

Ladies' 1900 Belts in all grades.

Good leather belts,—black and colors.....10c

White Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, the one dollar grade.....89c

Bits of Local Gossip

Beers & Co. lead them all.

Remember the opening of the armory this evening.

Atty. S. H. Alban was a visitor at Hazelhurst last Friday.

Joe Gallant came down from Yawkey's camp to spend Sunday.

Rev. C. M. Hitchcock was a visitor at Eagle River Monday on church business.

Frank Goolsby was an over Sunday visitor at Antigo, the guests of relatives.

On the 17th of March, the Old Maids Convention will arrive in Rhinelander.

Louie LaPort, of Bark River, Mich., is in the city, the guest of his son, Peter LaPort.

Mrs. Frank R. Reed has moved into a suite of rooms over the Lewis clothing store.

H. N. Earnden, of Tomahawk Lake, was a business visitor in the city last Monday.

Ary Newell and Pat Sheely were business visitors at points south the latter part of last week.

M. Thompson left Monday for State Line to take charge of the camp at Black Oak Lake.

Under Sheriff Alex. Cobban was a visitor at Eleo, Wis., last week on business of an official nature.

Will Averill returned last Monday from Rummeles, where he had been for a month in one of the camps.

Frank Stevens was at Lac du Flambeau Monday for the purpose of looking after his lumber interests.

D. T. Matteson sold a logging team last Friday to Harrigan Bros., for use in their camps at Manitowish.

Chas. Hohn returned Sunday from Clintonsville, where he had been on business connected with the Maccabe, order.

Mrs. P. Sheely, of Sheboygan, Mich., who has been visiting at the home of P. Sheely, has returned to her home.

Frank Breyette left Monday for a trip to Hurley and Ironwood, to look after the wants of his trade in the cigar line.

The greatest social event in the history of Rhinelander occurs tonight—the opening of our new armory.

Andy Wilson returned Monday from Wausau, where he has been employed by the Murray Manufacturing company.

Robert Gilley left last week for Cottage Lake, Mich., where he will remain, having secured a good position in a sawmill.

Lewis Morrison's superb production of "Faust" is among the things theatrically we are to have at the Grand opera house soon.

Chas. Gallager, who has been a resident here for the past four months, left Tuesday night for Manawa, where he expects to remain.

Mrs. P. Kramer, of Iron Mountain, Mich., arrived here last Wednesday evening, remaining a short time, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Lewis.

Mrs A. Goolsby is being entertained by her son Frank Goolsby and other local relatives. She will remain in the city about two weeks.

Jacob Klumb visited Tomahawk Lake the latter part of last week on business connected with the Soo Planing Mill company.

Joseph Johnson, bookkeeper for the Lakeshore Lumber company at Tomahawk Lake, was a visitor in the metropolis last Friday.

For Rent—Three rooms for light housekeeping. Located in a central portion of the city. For particulars call at The New North office.

Mr and Mrs. John Collins, Mrs. John Welsen and Miss Pearl Curran, returned Friday, after a few days visit at Stevens Point. The object of their visit was to attend the wedding of Mr. Collins' brother, D. Collins, to Miss Sannie Welsley, which event occurred last Thursday.

In an effort to secure money for their church before St. Patrick's day, the Catholic ladies of the various wards have decided to give some entertainments, and for a large dance the ladies of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th have united their efforts and will have a grand ball at the Armory, Monday February 26. Oyster supper from 6 to 12 in the Armory.

C. Fredrickson has taken the lead.

As a last earthly tribute to the late Frank R. Reed, the stores of the city were closed last Thursday afternoon during the progress of the funeral services.

Good pair of draft horses, wagons, harnesses, etc. for trade for city property. Good farm also for trade for city property. For particulars call on W. W. Carr.

New fixtures have been added to the Northwestern freight office, adding greatly to its appearance, which is thoroughly appreciated by the employes.

Mrs. Louis Bellile returned last Thursday morning, after enjoying a three weeks' visit in Milwaukee, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Bertrand.

Ever since the recent severe snow storm, a crew of twenty men have been kept busy up to within a few days ago, clearing the Chicago & Northwestern yards of snow.

For Sale—The Turrish house, located south of the Curran school. It's a bargain. This $1600 home can be purchased for $800. For full particulars call on E. S. Shepard.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Strain, of Battle Lake, Minn., arrived in the city last Monday evening to remain a few days, the guests of Mr. Strain's sister, Mrs. W. C. Ogden and family.

Ed. Bonnie, one of the plumbers for the firm of Innes Bros., left Monday night for Eagle River, in response to a telegram from Mart Hirzel, stating that the sanitary outfit in his saloon was not in working order.

Chas. Cavanaugh, an employe at the foundry, met with a rather painful accident last Wednesday evening. One of the fingers on his right hand was badly crushed, causing him considerable pain and inconvenience.

D. H. Vaughn left last Friday for a ten days tour of the upper peninsula of Michigan to do some surveying. He was accompanied by his son Chas. and H. Ward, who assist him in the work.

Of the long list of theatrical attractions en-tour this season, it is safe to say none are more welcome or superbly presented than Lewis Morrison's "Faust," which will be seen at the Grand opera house soon.

Rev. Dr. Hillier, has been indisposed owing to an attack of la grippe, which together with muscular rheumatism obliged him to remain in his room during the first part of the week.

H. A. Blaesing, of Wausau, representing the Wausau Granite and Marble Works, was in the city the first of the week. While here he was entertained at the home of his friend Carl Krueger.

Howard Gillette, a former resident of this city, was down from Woodruff last week and spent a couple of days with friends here. Mr. Gillette recently started a barber shop there and reports an exceptionally good business.

Miss Blanche Vosberg departed last Monday for her home at Green Bay, after spending a month with her sister, Miss Gersha Vosberg. Miss Gersha accompanied her sister home to remain a few days with her and a brother

Master Sol Rease met with an accident at the Grand opera house last Friday evening that caused the little fellow considerable pain. He was carelessly pushed, falling half way down the stairway. As a result, one of his wrists was quite badly sprained.

On Tuesday evening February 27th Professor Hyer will give a lecture in the Methodist church on the subject: "The Electric Dynamo." Prof. Hyer has given much time to the interesting instructive subject, and will illustrate his lecture by means of suitable appratus. Admission 10 cents.

J. Segerstrom, accompanied by Claude Shepard, left Friday afternoon for Ironwood to look after his business interests there. Mr. Segerstrom owns a jewelry store there about the size of his Rhinelander place of business and has been enjoying a good trade at the now mining town.

John Daly, of the firm of O'Day & Daly, the well known loggers of Mercer, Iron county, was in the city the latter part of last week. Mr. Daly is also connected with the Thief River Lumber company. While in the city, Mr. Daly engaged Owen Ryan, who will take the foremanship of their camp at Mercer. He left Friday afternoon to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Ella Gerry, who had been a faithful employe at the Rapids House for several months, departed last Saturday for Manawa, Wis. Her position has been filled by Nettie Gatley, of Ironwood.

A program to occupy the whole of the afternoon, is booked for the High school next Friday. Readings will be given and the program will close with a volunteer debate upon the following question: "Resolved, that Lincoln did More for this Country than Washington."

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Rix, of Milwaukee, were in the city a portion of last week and during their stay were the guests of Mrs. Garnew. They were present at the Masonic banquet last Wednesday evening. Mr. Rix is a representative of the Northwestern Life Insurance company.

D. E. Riordan, of Eagle River, was in the city last Friday, en route home from Tomahawk, where he had been to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement association. He was much pleased with the results of the gathering.

The many friends of Dr. Towns, the eminent specialist on nervous and chronic diseases, will be pleased to learn that the doctor will visit Rhinelander again March 7 and 8, office at the Fuller House. The doctor will be pleased to meet his old friends and patients. Those afflicted can consult him free of charge.
31-113-ml

A large, handsome portrait of Walter Duncan McIndoe, son of Mrs. Kate McIndoe of this city, was recently hung upon the walls of the State Historical society art gallery, says the Milwaukee Sentinel in its issue of the 14th inst. He was one of the political leaders of Wisconsin in its early history.

Rev. C. M. Hitchcock, pastor of the Episcopal church of this city, participated in a concert given at Tomahawk last Thursday evening. The musicale was given under the auspices of the St. Barnabas. The selections were highly classical and were well received by the music-lovers of Tomahawk. The Tomahawk, of the Hatchet City, pays a glowing compliment to Rev. Hitchcock.

An elevator in warehouse No. 1 at the Wabash Screen Door factory was wrecked last Monday forenoon through the carelessness of one of the employes. One of the heavy weights at the top of the shaft fell, completely demolishing the car. Fortunately no one was injured, though it was a narrow escape for the operator. The car was loaded with door frames in the knock-down.

The editor of the Three Lakes Enterprise lacks the practicability that our neighbor credits him with. He is opposed to the proposed artificial lake for Rhinelander and "thinks it a poor investment." The city proposes to foot the bill providing the scheme is carried to a successful termination, therefore we might with much propriety ask: What's it to you?

The Curran school house had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire one day the latter part of last week. Mrs. Dean, the first grade teacher, detected the smell of smoke and was prompt to act, knowing that all was not right. Upon a more careful investigation she found an incipient blaze in the basement, which she extinguished and saved the building, which would no doubt have been burned had it gained any more headway.

C. Faust, of this city, recently purchased the electric light plant at New London, Wis., and has taken possession of the same. He has been negotiating for the plant for some time and the deal was closed a week ago Monday. The plant supplies the city with thirty-one 2000 candle power arc lights, while there are 700 incandescent lights in use. Mr. Faust formerly owned the local plant, having sold to the present owners in January, 1898. He will not move his family until April.

A new study was taken up at the High school last week by the senior girls exclusively. It was the art of popping corn. The girls, however, were without an instructor and therefore did not succeed very well. One of the teachers was attracted by something, but it is a matter of speculation as to whether it was the language used by the young ladies on account of their ill luck or by the agreeable odor. Her appearance on the scene inconvenienced the party and it might be added that the class is no longer in existence.

TO THE UNKNOWN WORLD.

Mrs. Morris Doyle Passes Away After a Long Illness With Heart Trouble.

Last Friday morning at 8:35 o'clock, Mrs. Morris Doyle closed her eyes in that sleep that knows no awakening, after a long illness suffering with dropsy of the heart and rheumatism. Mrs. Doyle's illness dated back nineteen months preceding her demise. At times she seemed to rally and apparently was regaining her lost health. Last spring she was confined to her bed for the first time, remaining in the sick chamber until called to final rest. She improved to that extent that she was able to be up and about, but was not herself. Three months ago she suffered a relapse, culminating in the disease that caused her death. Six weeks ago, she was removed to St. Mary's hospital and in spite of all that loving care and skilled medical treatment could do, the patient gradually sank into the shadows.

Mrs. Doyle's maiden name was Mary Franley. She was thirty-one years of age. She leaves a husband and three children, two boys and a girl, to mourn the loss of a loving wife and affectionate mother, all of whom have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in their deep sorrow.

The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the late Sixth ward home and from the Catholic church at 2:00 o'clock. An impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Schmitz, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the departed. The members of the local orders of the Modern Woodman and Knights of the Maccabees attended, the husband of the departed being a member of both orders. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

Congregational Church.

Usual preaching service in the morning by the pastor. In the evening the service for the most part will be by the junior choir.

M. E. Church.

Usual Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Epworth League at 6:30. The subject of the morning discourse will be "Baptism."

Cows For Sale.

I have sixteen head of Jersey cattle which I will sell cheap to dispose of them, having undertaken a logging job this winter which will require all my time. Call early and make selection. BARNEY MORAN.

Card of Thanks.

I wish in the most public manner possible to express my heartfelt gratitude to the many kind friends who assisted in lessening my trial during the illness, after death and at the time of burial of my beloved wife. I am particularly grateful to members of the Woodman and Maccabee orders, Rev. Fr. Schmitz, the ladies of the Sacred Heart society, Mayor Brennan and all who so generously assisted me.
MORRIS DOYLE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the special Term of the County Court to held in and for said County at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in the said County, on the 3rd Tuesday, (being the 20th day) of March A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following matter will be heard and considered.

The application of Emma Reed for the appointment of Richard Reed of the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, as administrator of the estate of Frank R. Reed late of the City of Rhinelander in said County, deceased.

Dated, February 16th, 1900.
By order of the Court.
J. M. Hartman, County Judge.
11-122-m15.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
JOHN W. EMERSON AND DAVID W. EMERSON, Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE UNKNOWN HEIRS OF ROBERT B. LANGDON AND THE UNKNOWN OWNERS OF THE SW¼ of SW¼, Sec. 28, T. 36, R. 5E. THE NW¼ NE¼, SEC. 32, T. 36, R. 5E. AND THE NW¼ OF NW¼, SEC. 32, T. 36, R. 5E. Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:—To the said Defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint: of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

JAMES O'LEARY, Plaintiff Attorney.
P. O. Address Tomahawk, Lincoln Co., Wis.
6w-122-a6.

TIMBER!

THE STATE OF OREGON has for sale, West of the Cascade Forest Reserve, about 200,000 acres of land that will cut from 3,000 to 100,000 ft. per acre, price $1.25 per acre. One-fifth down, bal. on time. For full list of lands and particulars, address
pm22 A. T. KELLIHER, Salem, Ore.

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FEBRUARY—1900.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	....	....	....

A WEEK'S RECORD

All the News of the Past Seven Days Condensed.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

News of the Industrial Field, Personal and Political Items, Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 12th speeches were made on the financial bill by Messrs. Wolcott, Elkins and Butler....In the house a bill was introduced forbidding contributions by corporations to political campaign funds and a bill was passed permitting transit of goods in bond across the continent without paying duty. The executive legislative and judicial appropriation bill ($22,574,873) was reported. A bill was favorably reported for the creation of a department of mines and mining, with a secretary, to be a member of the cabinet.

Senator Allison (Ia.) spoke in the senate on the 12th in favor of the financial bill. Senator Jones (Nev.) spoke against it.... In the house the death of Congressman Chickering, of New York, was announced. The committee on judiciary received a delegation of women who protested against granting the ballot to their sex.

At its session on the 14th the senate had the financial bill under discussion. An amendment providing for an international bimetallic commission was defeated. A bill to punish violations of treaty rights of aliens was favorably reported....The house considered the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill ($11,790,639) was reported, and a bill was introduced to reduce the internal revenue tax on beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

In the senate on the 15th the substitute for the house currency bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 29. A favorable report was made on a bill for the establishment of a military post at Des Moines, Ia....In the house the judicial appropriation bill was considered, and during the debate the Philippine question and civil service reform were discussed. A resolution was introduced for information concerning charges made by ex-Consul Macrum that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor at Durban.

DOMESTIC.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 12th was: Wheat, 21,053,000 bushels; corn, 14,582,000 bushels; oats, 5,776,000 bushels; rye, 1,131,000 bushels; barley, 1,000,000 bushels.

The fire losses in the United States in January amounted to $11,775,300, against $10,718,000 in January, 1899.

The ninety-first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated throughout the country.

The money circulation in the United States has passed the $2,000,000,000 mark for the first time.

The bank at Las Cruces, N. M., was robbed by burglars of $3,000.

Mrs. Maria Smith (colored) and her six children were burned to death at their home near Stoney Creek, Va.

Burglary insurance rates on stores in Chicago have been raised 50 per cent.

Five negroes and four white men were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., for various offenses.

Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, the widow of Maj. Gen. Henry Lawton, has gone to her former home, Pewee Valley, Ky., accompanied by her children.

One-third of the business portion of St. Paul, Kan., was destroyed by fire.

A statement prepared at the post office department shows that the gross postal receipts for January last were $4,037,919, an increase of $359,653 over January, 1899.

William Steinitz, aged 62, for many years chess champion, was taken to an insane asylum in New York.

Advices from all over Georgia show that all important rivers were overflowing their banks and doing great damage.

There was no change in the political situation in Kentucky. The Goebelites will bring suit in the Kentucky circuit court to oust W. S. Taylor from the governorship and to seat Beckham.

The new American Baseball association was organized in Chicago with seven clubs, as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

At the anti-trust convention in Chicago resolutions were passed denouncing the financial bill passed by the national house of representatives.

The National American Woman's Suffrage association in session in Washington elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president.

Ed Simms, a negro footpad, was sentenced in Kansas City, Mo., to 40 years in prison for snatching a woman's pocketbook.

Charles A. Chickering, republican congressman from the Twenty-fourth district of New York, jumped from a hotel window in New York city and was killed. No cause is known for the deed.

Henry C. Frick began suit in Pittsburgh against the Carnegie Steel company for $16,200,000. He said the corporation made $21,000,000 in 1899 and was worth $500,000,000.

Heavy rainfall in New England caused factories to shut down, threw many persons out of work and did great damage.

The baled grass storehouse of the Minnesota Grass Twine company was burned in St. Paul, the loss being $300,000.

Mrs. Rosana Roberts, a widow, aged 76, her son, G. T. Roberts, a bachelor, aged 23, and Miss Jennie Roberts, a daughter, aged 31, were murdered at their home near Jacksonville, Fla., by burglars.

The national anti-trust conference at its closing session in Chicago elected M. L. Lockwood, of Pennsylvania, president.

Trinity Methodist church was burned in Chicago, with a loss of $100,000.

The Salvation Army celebrated in New York the twentieth anniversary of its establishment in the United States.

The state odd fellows' home, situated a mile south of Liberty, Mo., was destroyed by fire.

Three men were drowned and $250,000 damage done to property along the Hudson river front in Albany, N. Y.

Floods along the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers in New England have caused immense damage.

The Chicago post office handled 150,000 valentines, the greatest number in its record.

Charles E. Macrum, former American consul in Pretoria, says he resigned because Hay left him "in position of British consul and not an American consul," and that British officials examined and delayed his correspondence.

The coal barges Blossom and Alice Tryon foundered off Port Chester, N. Y., and six lives were lost.

The steel sheet mills of the country were combined at a meeting in Pittsburgh with a capital of $52,000,000.

The annual report of the Maine department of the G. A. R. shows the deaths of 234 members in the past year.

Tom Sharkey has accepted Bob Fitzsimmons' challenge and will fight the ex-champion as soon as possible.

Holding that the federal court had no jurisdiction in the contests in Kentucky, Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, refused to grant the application for injunctions against the state board of elections and the democratic contestants for state offices other than governor and lieutenant governor.

The anticipated big rush to the Cape Nome gold fields in Alaska has started.

The industrial department of the Iowa state hospital for the insane was burned at Mount Pleasant.

The eightieth birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony was honored by the delegates attending the National American Women's Suffrage association in Washington.

Miners in the Springfield (Ill.) convention decided to put negroes on an equal footing with white workmen.

The fight between James J. Jeffries and James J. Corbett will take place May 14 at Coney Island.

Thomas Brennan was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of Harry Elliott.

Ex-Consul Macrum's report that his official mail in Durban was tampered with by British officials is discredited by the state department in Washington.

George Weeks (colored) was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Alice White (also colored).

There is no change in the political situation in Kentucky.

The second anniversary of the destruction of the United State battleship Maine was observed in Havana.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The funeral of Col. R. W. Thompson took place at Terre Haute, Ind., many prominent persons being present.

Samuel C. Forker, who represented the second district of New Jersey in the Forty-third congress, died in Edgewater Park, N. J., aged 79 years.

H. H. Wells, military governor of Virginia in the reconstruction period, died at Palmyra, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Minnesota republicans will meet in Minneapolis May 16 to elect delegates to the national convention and in St. Paul June 28 to name state officers.

Prohibitionists of the Fourth district in Michigan nominated Rev. James Hamilton, of St. Joseph, for congress.

Wisconsin republicans will meet in Milwaukee March 21 to select delegates at large to the national convention.

Platt, Depew, Roosevelt and Odell will be New York delegates at large to the national republican convention.

John V. Storm, 60 years and two months old, died at Fishkill, N. Y.

Arkansas republicans will meet in Little Rock March 23 to elect delegates to the national convention.

Illinois prohibitionists will hold their state convention in Chicago June 26.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Manila says that the United States gunboat Princeton has raised the American flag over Batan and Calayan islands, the most northern of the Philippine archipelago.

Official announcement having been made that Lord Roberts is personally in command of the British forces at Modder river, there is reason to expect important developments in the campaign in South Africa. An early invasion of the Orange Free State seems imminent.

Soldiers fired on strikers at Francois, Martinique, killing eight, mortally wounding five and injuring 11.

After two days of hard fighting near Colesburg the British forces were withdrawn to Rensburg. Gen. Buller in his last three advances lost 1,747 men. Troops embarking at Cork for South Africa were greeted with cheers for Kruger and groans for the queen.

King Leopold and Emperor William have agreed to form a syndicate to explore Chinese territory.

Lord Roberts has succeeded in pushing a considerable British force over the border into the Orange Free State. Gen. Cronje's army seems in considerable danger. The latest news causes fresh hope to rise in the minds of the British.

Three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth regiment U. S. V. were captured and tortured to death by insurgents at Balinag.

Four well-to-do residents of Mont Carmel, Can., were killed by the cars at a crossing near Three Rivers.

A dispatch received in London from Lord Roberts says that Gen. French and his troops have arrived at Kimberley. Lord Rosebery, in the house of lords, declared Great Britain was in a life and death crisis, with Russia an open enemy and other nations showing little friendship.

Five thousand Filipinos attacked the American garrison at Darega, island of Luzon, at night, but were put to rout after burning the town.

LATER.

Joe Choynski was given the decision over Peter Maher in a six-round contest before the Fort Dearborn Athletic club in Chicago.

Kimberly has been relieved, after a siege of 123 days. The western border has been cleared by Lord Roberts. The first stroke since the relief of Kimberly carries with it Mafeking, and secures British control in the West Barclay district and Bechuanaland.

Roland R. Mollineaux was sentenced to be electrocuted at the Sing Sing, N. Y., prison the week of March 26 for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Walter Lowenstein sank to death while waltzing at a ball in New Haven, Conn.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury the 16th was $232,213,771.

Ratifications of the Samoan treaty were exchanged with representatives of England and the United States at the foreign office in Berlin. Dr. Solf, at present president of the municipal council at Apia, is appointed governor of Samoa.

One of the train robbers who held up the N. M. & A. T. train at Fairbanks was found in a dying condition at Sycamore Springs, nine miles from Tombstone, A. T. The robber's name is John Dunlap, alias "Three-fingered Jack." He received in the abdomen a full charge of a shotgun fired by a Well-Fargo messenger.

While the militia company at Bath, S. D., was engaged in firing, Charles E. Brewster was struck back of the ear by the wad from a blank cartridge and killed.

A trust has been formed in England, embracing every wall paper manufacturer in the United Kingdom.

Gen. Cronje, with start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberly and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy.

In endeavoring to quell a disturbance in a saloon in Sioux City, Iowa, Bert Espey was killed.

W. G. Carroll, an employe of the Silver Queen mine at Ouray, Col., was carried out over a precipice 600 feet by a snow slide and aside from severe bruises was uninjured.

Goaded by hopeless despair over his poverty, Dr. D. C. Green, aged 65, committed suicide by jumping from the roof of his country home in North Alabama, Tenn.

Michael Fayen living near LaCrosse, Wis., while insane blew the top of his head off.

Mrs. Julia Cammer, wife of a foundry workman at St. Louis, Mo., and mother of five children, poured oil over her clothing and deliberately set fire to herself in the presence of a drunken husband, and will probably die.

Several of a band of Cree Indians who came to Butte, Mont., to get a quantity of alcohol, were given wood alcohol by mistake. Three of the Indians drank it and died in great agony.

During a blinding snow storm the Hamburg steamer Graf Waldersee went aground in New York harbor.

According to unconfirmed reports, Gen. Buller had reoccupied Vaal Krantz, and the Boers had retreated in the direction of the Free State.

General Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded and three missing.

The Queen of England has promoted General French to be major. French heretofore has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant general.

Harry M. Vardon, once the champion of England, won for himself the title of the world, by defeating William Smith, the American champion at golf.

Nettie Sharp, the 9-year-old daughter of william Sharp of Assumption, Ill., was so cruelly whipped by her stepmother that death may result.

The British steamer Sabine, Captain Taylor, from New York Jan. 4 with a miscellaneous cargo, has been seized by the British gunboat Thrush and brought to Delagoa Bay on suspicion of having on board articles of contraband of war.

The United States will, if possible, secure a coaling station in the Galapagos islands.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 64@64c; No. 2 northern, 63@64c; May, 65¼c.

Oats—No. 3, white, 22c.

Corn—No. 3, 30c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.15@4.00; cows, $2.75@3.60.

Sheep—Muttons, $4.50; lambs, $6.00.

Hogs—$4.25@4.75.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 23@25c; creamery, firsts, 20@21c; dairy, fancy, 19@20.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 12c.

IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Senator Clark, of Montana, on the Witness Stand.

EMPHATICALLY DENIES CHARGES.

He Admits Making Large Contributions to the Campaign Fund, But Used No Money to Corrupt Legislators.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Clark himself appeared before the senate committee investigating the bribery charges connected with his election to the senate. His appearance caused a ripple of interest throughout the room. After being sworn the senator took his seat quietly and Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questions, the first of which brought out the facts concerning Mr. Clark's career, political and otherwise, in Montana. He said he had resided in Montana since 1863, most of the time in Butte, and had been engaged in many occupations, the principal of which were merchandising, banking, mining and the reduction of ores. He had, he said, taken an active part in politics, especially for the past 15 years.

Coming to the campaign of 1898 he said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of friends "who had asked me to help them organize the state against what was called the Daly power, which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance."

He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulars of which were related by Gov. Hauser, in which he made the agreement above related by agreeing to pay all the expenses if the others would do the organizing and perform the work necessary in the campaign.

Relating further the motives actuating him in entering into this campaign, which was for a few of the state officers and for members of the legislature, he said he had sent out some friends to feel the pulse of the state. He also stated that democratic politics in the state had been running wild for some years. The democrats had been fusing with populists and silver republicans and he was opposed to such a course, because it resulted in the nomination of people who were not democrats. The object was to so organize as to break down the "one man power" in the state. After ascertaining these facts the senator said that he had very reluctantly agreed to the proposition of his friends and to assist financially, furnishing such funds as were absolutely necessary in a prudent way to accomplish the object aimed at.

Admits Spending $115,000.

Senator Clark said he had at the preliminary meeting with his friends in Helena agreed to enter the campaign to wrest the power from Daly, but not with the understanding that he would be a senatorial candidate. That conclusion had come later. He said that all told he had spent about $115,000 in the campaign. There were four different contributions, a preliminary one of $25,000, then $20,000, then $40,000 and then $20,000. He denied explicitly all the statements made by Whiteside, Mark Hewitt and others connecting him with corrupt methods in securing his election to the senate, saying that so far as he knew no money had been used corruptly in his behalf. He said he might have written the letter testified to by Justice Brantley, but that he could not remember.

Concerning his contributions to the campaign fund, after the preliminary meeting with his friends, he said:

"Some days after this meeting I gave the amount which it had been estimated would be necessary to begin with. That amount was $25,000. The second contribution was made in October and amounted to $20,000. In November I contributed $40,000, and after I was elected I gave my son, C. W. Clark, a check for about $20,000 to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the legislature in Helena. Upon leaving the city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred. These four contributions were all that had been made by me in connection with that campaign. The first contribution of $25,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls."

Denies Paying for Votes.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Faulkner, "directly or indirectly, make any money or other voluntary contributions to secure the vote of any member of the legislature for you for United States senator?"

"No, sir; I never did," responded the witness.

"Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any money being used to corruptly influence votes in your behalf?" was the next question.

"I do not. There were plenty of rumors about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind being done."

KILLED AN OLD MAN.

Aged Father Objects to a Youth's Attentions to His Daughter and Is Shot Dead.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 19.—Leslie Eastburn, a 21-year-old boy, shot Jasper Sutton, an aged and respected citizen of Bloomfield, at 10:30 Sunday morning, three bullets penetrating the abdomen and causing almost instant death. Eastburn called at the Suttons' home to take his 18-year-old daughter Alice to church. The father met him at the door and ordered him away. An altercation ensued and Sutton followed Eastburn to the road. Finally weapons were drawn by both men, but Eastburn fired first, the other man falling before he could raise his weapon. Eastburn gave himself up, going into Sutton's home and consoling the daughter until an officer arrived. The shooting created intense excitement, many people who were en route to church having witnessed the duel.

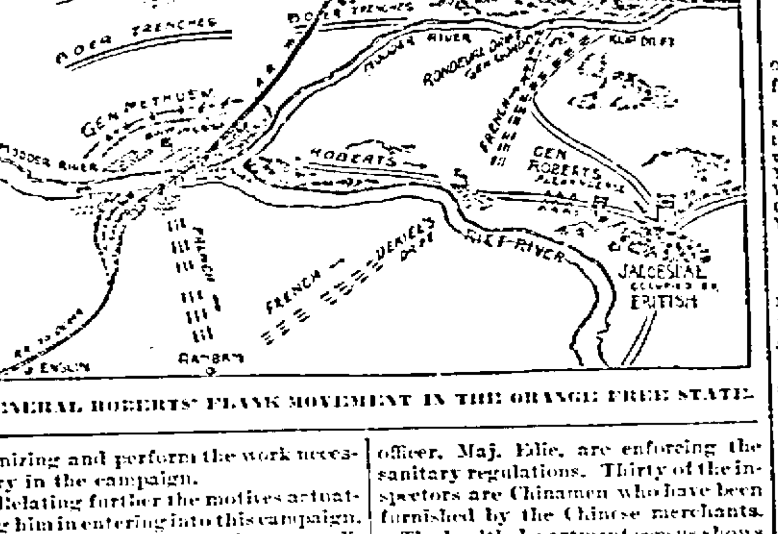
PLAGUE AT MANILA.

Of Fifty-One Suspected Cases, Forty-Two Proved Genuine—Thirty-Two Deaths Resulted.

Manila, Feb. 19.—Out of a total of 51 cases of suspected bubonic plague reported 42 proved genuine and 32 deaths resulted, half of them being Chinamen. There were 12 cases during the past week, mostly within the walled city, and a hundred inspectors, under the superintendence of a health officer, Maj. Edie, are enforcing the sanitary regulations. Thirty of the inspectors are Chinamen who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants.

The health department census shows the population of Manila is about 190,000, including 214,000 Chinese.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.



GENERAL ROBERTS' FLANK MOVEMENT IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

BLOODY FIGHT IN TEXAS.

Police and Colored Soldiers at El Paso Clash and Two Men Are Dead.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 19.—At five o'clock in the morning a mob of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss attacked the city police station with the object of releasing two of their comrades who had been arrested.

During the fight Police Officer New T. Stewart, and one negro soldier, were killed, and it is believed that another of the soldiers is wounded.

Death of a Veteran.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 19.—Word was received from Muskegon, Mich., Sunday night of the death of Capt. A. J. Langworthy, at the age of 84. Capt. Langworthy was chief of the Milwaukee fire department in 1849, and was sheriff of Milwaukee county during 1859-60. He organized a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment that served in the battle of Bull Run, and was president of the Wisconsin Association of Bull Run Survivors in 1898. He was also a prominent odd fellow.

Two Drowned.

Rosedale, Miss., Feb. 19.—The steamer New Mattie, of Memphis, sprung a leak and sank near the mouth of White river Saturday night. Two negro deckhands were drowned. The general merchandise portion of the cargo is a total loss.

Dairymen to Meet.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—Butter makers and representatives of creamery and dairy interests have arrived on every train entering Lincoln to attend the national convention, which begins to-day and continues during the week.

Founded a Famous School.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19.—Miss Sarah Porter, head of a famous school in Farmington and sister of the late Noah Porter, died Sunday, aged 85. She established her school about 50 years ago.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Clarksdale, Miss., Feb. 19.—Fire which started in the rear of Bacot & Co.'s general store destroyed seven brick stores in the business portion of this place Sunday, entailing a loss of $60,000.

College Burned.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.—The St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, together with a large and valuable library, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, $50,000.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Married in London.

A letter has been received from London, England, announcing the marriage of Abbie Beeson Carrington, the well-known soprano of Fond du Lac, to Prof. Wilbert Lewys, director of the Virgil Clavier music schools of London and Berlin. Abbie Beeson Carrington was born in Fond du Lac, being the daughter of the late Edward Beeson. Evidence of her remarkable talent developed very early. In 1877, accompanied by her parents, she visited the old world, spending several years in the study of music and voice culture in London, Paris, Berlin and Italy.

Cured by Prayer.

A year ago Valentina Costa, aged eight years, went to St. Mary's hospital in Oshkosh with a dislocated neck, so that she had no control over the muscles or bones supporting the head, which had to be supported by a brace. She prayed unremittingly for recovery. The other night while she was engaged in devotions the brace to the head broke. The girl discovered then that she was able to hold her head in position, and that she could turn it from side to side. She says prayer cured her.

Shot for Disobeying.

Richard Wiese, aged 22, was shot through both legs at Weyauwega by his father, William Wiese, when he became enraged at the disobedience of his son. The lad attended a dancing party across the way from the Wiese farm and endeavored to get a horse from the stable to take a young woman home. The father objected, and says he was obliged to enforce his orders with a shotgun. The boy will recover, though the wounds are very severe. The father has been arrested.

Saved from Drowning.

Ex-Congressman Clinton Babbitt, of Beloit, had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing Turtle creek, in an endeavor to drive some cattle to a place of safety during a storm. The creek had swollen from the recent rains. Mr. Babbitt was on horseback, but the force of the stream swept him from the animal's back. A neighbor rescued him in an unconscious condition.

Editors Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting in Green Bay of the State Editorial association the following officers were reelected:

President, M. P. Rindlaub, of Platteville; secretary, O. F. Roessler, of Jefferson; treasurer, Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, of Chippewa Falls; executive committee, Fred T. Yates, Washburn; H. W. Bolens, Port Washington; H. W. Meyer, Appleton; N. C. Eckarl, Green Bay; W. E. Carpenter, Waukesha.

To Meet April 25.

The republican state central committee in session in Milwaukee called the state convention to elect delegates at large to the national convention for April 25, and provided for the election of a new state committee by the convention for the nomination of state officers.

One Year in Prison.

Ed Gruel and Henry Saum, who, with Gustav Dumke, assaulted Policeman Bruegger at Watertown on September 17 last, resulting in Dumke being killed by the policeman, have been sentenced to one year each in the Waupun penitentiary.

Drowned.

The body of Elijah Cone, of Fond du Lac, a well-known newspaper man and magazine writer, was found in the river. It is thought that he fell off the bank, which is unprotected. He is survived by a widow and one son and one daughter.

The News Condensed.

An order has been issued establishing a post office in Buffalo county to be known as Griffin, with J. Sefuth as postmaster; also a post office at Korna, Pierce county, with Joseph Kerlosky as postmaster.

John S. Ball, twice postmaster, died at his home in Monroe. He was 52 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

A large barn belonging to John Kolm, of Lake Geneva, was burned and 20 head of cattle perished.

Philip Beaulin, an employe in a tannery at Mellen, was caught in some machinery and every bone in his body was broken.

Ex-Mayor Joseph Stringham, aged 90, died in Oshkosh. He was one of the city's wealthiest men.

The president has nominated Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, to be one of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition.

William Jones, aged 60 years, while engaged in building a chicken coop in Racine, dropped dead from heart disease.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association was held in Watertown.

The postal receipts at Milwaukee for January aggregated $59,625, against $52,775 for January, 1899, a gain of $6,850.

The death of Mrs. A. L. Johnsen took place in Beloit. She was the heaviest woman in the state, weighing 450 pounds.

John Knoll, aged 75, of the town of Rhine, committed suicide by hanging himself.

While L. Barney was cleaning a revolver in Tomahawk the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking little Pearl Cummings, eight years old, killing her instantly.

John D. Shaffer, aged 47, junior partner of Andrae, Shaffer & Co., of Stevens Point, died at Pueblo, Col., of consumption. He and his wife were in Colorado for their health.

Munson Paddock, former district attorney of Kenosha county, died at Salem.

Dr. Dienich's Experience

By Kennett F. Harris.

DR. DIENICH was not prospering in his practice. Day after day he sat in the big easy chair in his office over the drug store and played checkers with Hopkins, the photographer, whose studio was across the hall. But for once that he was called, the photographer was called 20 times, and business was not particularly brisk with the photographer. Dr. Dienich, who was greasily corpulent, asthmatic and bald, and whose bulbous nose, crimson-veined and polished, proclaimed nothing more than the truth about him, was wont to tell Hopkins that the public taste had become perverted. People, he said, preferred to call in a lot of empirical young chaps, fresh from some cheap-John school, with a lot of poppycock about bacteriological cultures and serums, and dude clothes and five-inch collars; they had no use for men of experience and judgment. A man that was any good at all might just as well quit the business.

Complaining thus, the physician would hoist himself out of his chair and shamble over to his little dispensary, which divided an old-fashioned mahogany bookcase with the medical library; there he would pour some dark-brown stuff into a graduate glass and take the dose without wincing. Returning to his seat, he would bite off a large piece of plug tobacco and proceed to tell Hopkins of the palmy days when he held a county job of surpassing softness and snappiness. Also of his lucrative connection with two or three life-insurance companies that had unfortunately failed, owing to the untimely demise of two or three of the insured. He was certainly a practitioner of experiences, if not of experience, supposing all these stories he told Hopkins to be true.

Hopkins had a profound respect for Dr. Dienich, both as a checker player and as a gentleman of eminent scientific attainments. Once he had been afflicted with a boil on the back of his neck, and Doc Plofield had monkeyed with it for a week 'thout helpin' it a particle. Then he went to Doc Dienich, an' ol' Doc just nach'ally fixed him up some kind o' truck that knocked that boil out in 24 hours. Therefore Hopkins received Dr. Dienich's estimate of public discrimination with entire confidence.

"Why don't you try suthin' else, Doc?" he asked of his friend one morning. "If I had your eddication they couldn't keep me down. I'd fool 'em."

"The American people like to be humbugged, Andy," said Dr. Dienich, with slow and solemn emphasis. "They like to be humbugged. If I was one of them smart little blatherskites like Plofield, with a pointed beard and patent-leather shoes, I'd be keeping the spindles of a rubber-tire buggy hot, I tell you; but I don't have to do it. I've got money, and I don't have to practice unless I want to. Say, Andy, you never heard of Plofield being called on to give expert testimony before the courts, did you? I guess not. I wish I had all the money I've made that way in my pocket right now, all the same."

"I guess they pay good fees," said the photographer.

"I guess they do, if you're testifying for the right kind of people and you testify good and strong—and positive," replied Dr. Dienich, winking elaborately. "All the same, Andy, I ought to be making money now. I don't know but I'll do a little humbugging myself."

The doctor was still in this reprehensible state of mind when he looked over the grease-spotted morning paper in the perpetually soiled and sloppy restaurant where he took his meals, and saw this advertisement:

WANTED—PHYSICIAN WITH $56: A snap for a wide-awake man; none but regularly qualified need apply. H., room 425 Galen block.

"That looks as if it might suit me," mused Dr. Dienich. "A snap! Well, a snap is something I haven't any particular objection to. 'A wide-awake man!' I guess I've cut my eyeteeth. It won't cost anything to look into this, anyway."

When Dr. Dienich entered room 425 he thougth he must have made a mistake. Five or six young women were seated before as many desks, clattering away on typewriters at a tremendous rate. Two others were apparently sorting letters in alphabetical order at a long table, while a boy read addresses from a long slip to a sharp-featured man, who entered them in a book and called them back to the boy in a high-pitched, monotonous tone of voice. It was a scene of more than ordinary business activity, and Dr. Dienich, looking thereon and concluding that nobody connected with that establishment was likely to have a snap, was about to back out, when the sharp-featured man broke off in the middle of an address, and with a winning smile asked what he could do for him.

"I called to see about an advertisement in this morning's paper," said Dr. Dienich, hesitatingly.

"Certainly," said the sharp-featured man, reassuringly. "That's all right; you want to see our Mr. Blevins. I'll see if he's engaged, if you'll kindly take a chair."

He went into an inner office, and, coming out again, said that Mr. Blevins would see the doctor, whom he ushered into the presence with great politeness. Dr. Dienich found Mr. Blevins to be a comparatively young man, with a knowing look and a brisk, businesslike manner. He was opening letters as Dr. Dienich came in, and the physician noticed that he was taking small silver coins from them, and that there were several neat little piles of dimes and quarters on the desk, as well as a thick stack of bills under a heavy paperweight.

Mr. Blevins laid down his paper knife, and, swinging around on his revolving chair, faced his visitor and plunged directly into business.

"You are a regularly qualified physician?" he asked.

"I am," replied Dr. Dienich.

"You can show me your diploma and satisfy me that you are all right?"

"I guess I can."

"Would you strain a point or two of professional etiquette if there was enough money in it?"

"If there was enough money in it I might."

I believe you are about the man I want," said Mr. Blevins, smiling pleasantly. "You can put up $250?"

"I can, if you can satisfy me it's a good investment," said Dr. Dienich.

"Well," said Mr. Blevins, after a moment's pause, "here's the scheme. If you don't like it, let it alone, and I trust you to treat our talk as confidential."

Dr. Dienich nodded assent.

"All right. This is a mail-order business. We advertise in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Buffalo papers right now. Here's the advertisements; look them over when you've got time, now. Here's the Phix-U Purifier, that's a dollar a bottle, three bottles for a dollar and a half; and the Phix-U pills, six boxes for a dollar—sample boxes ten and twenty-five cents. Consultation free; blanks mailed on application. That's all right. We wouldn't expect you to diagnose or prescribe. We've got a good, handy young man who can do that. All you have to do is to sign the papers. Here's the situation—"

They were interrupted here by the entrance of a boy with a waste-paper basket full of letters, which he emptied on Mr. Blevins' desk, to that gentleman's evident annoyance.

"Don't you bring in letters that way again," he said to the youth, severely. "I told you about that the last time."

He opened one letter in a casual sort of way and took out a dollar bill, after which he passed the letter across to Dr. Dienich, who glanced over it and handed it back.

"Here's the situation," continued Mr. Blevins, as soon as the boy had gone out. "We can run this awhile without a doctor—we've done it, but we get busted up in business too often. I want to get down to a settled, respectable business, and I'm willing to give up a share of the profits to have it that way. Here's my proposition: We fit you up an office here in elegant shape and you come down and stay from ten till four to sign papers and answer questions, if we want to use you that way. Then we work your name for all it's worth. Your $250 will just about fix up your office, but I don't care anything about that except that I won't have a man that isn't interested in with me. And, another thing: It's cash right down on the nail. I'm not going to advertise for a partner again, and I've turned down three already that wanted to take hold. They weren't just exactly the men I wanted. You pay your money and I give you a copy of the agreement within an hour, if it's a go. If it ain't, there is no harm done. I propose to give you one-third of the entire profits. Our expenses are about 75 a week, including bottles, boxes, postage, help and office rent. I'll show you what we've taken in."

Mr. Blevins had not exaggerated the dispatch with which he transacted business. Within an hour Dr. Dienich had paid him $250 and had become a member of the Phix-U Remedy company of Chicago, with an iron-clad agreement by which he was to receive one-third of the profits. He was to call at the Galen building at noon the next day, bringing with him his medical diploma and other documents, including the certificate of appointment to the county offices before mentioned. He kept his appointment promptly.

He rattled at the door of 425, but it was locked and no sound of clicking typewriters came from within. He paced nervously up and down the corridors for at least 15 minutes and then he questioned the elevator man.

The elevator man had not seen Mr. Blevins that morning. He said it was possible he might be out at lunch. Dr. Dienich thought so, too, and went out and sought refreshment himself. In half an hour he came back and found the office door still locked. He waited half an hour longer and then sought the agent of the building. The agent informed him that Mr. Blevins had engaged suite 425 two days before to open a typewriter-exchange business and had paid ten dollars as a deposit until he could get the lease made out. He seemed interested in Dr. Dienich's dilemma, and, taking down a pass key, descended to 425 and opened it. The room echoed hollowly to their footsteps and their voices. It was empty. There was not a typewriter, not a desk, not so much as a scrap of paper left.

Subsequent investigation proved that the Phix-U company had never received any mail. Also that the newspaper clippings had never been clipped from newspapers. It was found that the company had advertised for competent stenographers and typewriters, and one of the girls was found. She said that she had been informed that there would be a competitive trial of speed and that she was set to transcribe loose sheets of "The House of the Seven Gables." At the close of the day she was told that she would be notified by mail if her average was satisfactory. One of the elevator men had seen the typewriters taken away and had helped to load the desks and tables into the freight elevator. Mr. Blevins being present, he had considered that it would be all right. Dr. Dienich and the police found out a lot of things like this, but they never found Mr. Blevins.—Chicago Daily Record.

Crank Better Than Fool.

The crank has but one idea—the fool none.—Chicago Daily News

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The Illinois state board of health recommends that a sanitarium for consumptives be erected.

Boston's police made 29,769 arrests last year, as compared with 41,816 in 1898. The records show a slight increase in the crimes in which violence is employed.

Probably the top is the oldest toy in the world. It has been used for thousands of years in all parts of the globe, and some savage tribes use it in the performance of religious rites.

The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been £2,433,000,000, or enough to give a couple of sovereigns to every man, woman and child on the globe.

The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,250 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York.

Eyestones are the opercula or small lenticular footdoor of a small marine shell, family Turbinidae. They are a calcareous body. The removal of foreign substances was performed by placing one in the inner corner of the eye and allowing it to pass across the eyeball, under the lid, bringing the foreign substance with it.

A man can legally have three or more wives in New York, under certain conditions. If a man's first wife leaves him and he can find no trace of her for five years, the law allows him to remarry. Should the second wife also depart for five years he could marry a third. Then should the first wife and second wife return there is no law to prevent them living with their husband and his third wife. Thus a man could have three legal wives in about 11 years.

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONES.

Experts Are Making Interesting Experiments with a View to Increasing Their Efficiency.

We are on the eve of some revolutionary developments in long distance telephones which will surprise the commercial world when they are inaugurated. Some of the brightest electricians are making researches into the possibilities of telephoning, and while they have not yet accomplished results they are following up clews which involve great possibilities.

It is only now that the true functions of the long electrical waves are being studied. Prof. Pupin is one of the leaders in this new field of investigation and he says that long-distance telephoning can be vastly improved as well as long-distance transmission of power.

The subject is rather technical for the average reader, but reduced as near to common speech as possible, the objective point of these investigators is to prevent the attenuation or thinning out or running into nothing of the vibrations created by speaking into the telephone.

This attenuation can be diminished in certain ways. There is a wave motion in wires which ranges from 150 to 1,250 vibrations per second. In a telephone line as long as that from New York to Chicago there are from five to seven wave lengths of this higher vibration period included in the length of the circuit.

The attenuation of the telephonic force determines the limit over which conversation is possible. This limit is not due to the attenuation of the fundamental vibrations which are all sufficient for longer distances but to the suppression of the faster harmonies above referred to which give quality to the voice, but which are more rapidly damped out by the circuit.

If this damping out can be arrested the fundamental vibrations can go farther. Wave lengths are inversely proportionally to the square root of the product of the capacity and inductants of a circuit under given conditions of frequency. This is the basic fact. There are nodes and loops which determine the loudness of the telephone.

What the researchers in this interesting field are after is to discover some method of installing lines that will prevent the deformation of waves and loss of energy.—Philadelphia Press.

A Homelike Place.

"Yes, we get into county jails occasionally," said the tramp, "but the trouble is they don't keep us long enough. A jail is a homelike place, with plenty to eat, no work and good treatment. We are generally sentenced for three months, but after about four weeks the sheriff picks out three or four of us and says:

"'Now, boys, them iron bars on that winder is loose and it's going to be a dark night. Hev some ambition about you.'

"An old tramp knows what that means, and he is ten miles away before daylight. A tenderfoot figgers to stay on, and next morning the sheriff comes in and finds him there and says:

"'What, hain't you got no ambition! Then I'll give you some!' and he boots him out into the yard and sets him to promenadin' around with a leg fastened to his leg.—Chicago Evening News.

A Happy Community.

One of the happiest places in the world is said to be located at Orsa, in Sweden. The community has, in course of a generation, sold nearly $5,000,000 worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every 30 or 40 years. In consequence of this commercial wealth there are no taxes. Railways, telephones, etc., are free, and so are school houses, teaching, and many other things.—Albany Argus.

At Cross Purposes.

First Pickpocket (hoarsely)—Here he comes now.

Second Pickpocket—All right. You keep a watch on 'im, while I take a watch offen 'im.—N. Y. Press.

LITERARY REWARDS.

Wrestling Match Between Writers, in Which the Truth Is Badly Strained.

"Well, if a man goes into literature he must expect his pay in something besides dollars and cents," remarked a Chicago novelist as he stroked his blond imperial.

"Yes, that's so," said a second, a big man who writes western stories and delights to have himself photographed in a picturesque felt hat and an overcoat with a cape to it. "Now, for my 'Prairie Yarns' the best I could do was $25,000, and they haggled over that as if it had been an amateurish performance."

"They treat me the same way," said the little blond man, who has a trick of holding his head on one side. "Now for my 'Skyscraper'—magnificent piece of Chicago color, with Mrs. Seymour-Seymour in it, and the Snobs murder case, and all that. West side and North side and all that—what do you suppose I got for that? A beggarly $35,000, and I was silly enough to take it down and let the royalty go."

They looked at each other narrowly. The man who writes "Prairie Yarns" said he must be going. As the elevator descended with him swiftly he muttered:

"You never can tell one so big that that prig won't go you one better."

The little blond man laid his throbbing forehead in his hand and mused: "It takes something more than the author of 'Prairie Yarns' to faze me."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE BOY WAS BENEFITED.

His Parents Had a Falling Out and He Came Out a Winner in Consequence.

"The other afternoon," said the man in the box office of a theater, "a boy came to me and said: 'Are these any good?' and I took from him two front row seats for that night which had been torn into a hundred pieces or so, and then cleverly pasted together again. 'Oh, yes, my child, but how did this strange accident happen to the tickets?' The boy replied: 'Why, papa came home with them last night, and showed them to mamma, and he seemed to be in such a good humor somehow that mamma thought it would be a good time then to tell him how she owed over $100 for provisions. She told him of it, but he got so mad that he said that every night now he wouldn't come home till after 12 o'clock, and he told me for Heaven's sake, when I got married, to look out for a sensible woman. All the time mamma laughed, and he was getting madder, and so he said she wouldn't go to the theater with him, after that, and he tore the tickets up, and rushed out somewhere alone. He ain't back yet, either, but mamma don't care. I picked up the pieces off the carpet and pasted them together, and if you'll exchange the tickets for matinee ones I guess I'll come down on Saturday with some other fellow and take in the show.' I gave other tickets to the candid kid, and he walked away very well pleased with himself."—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Do a Thing.

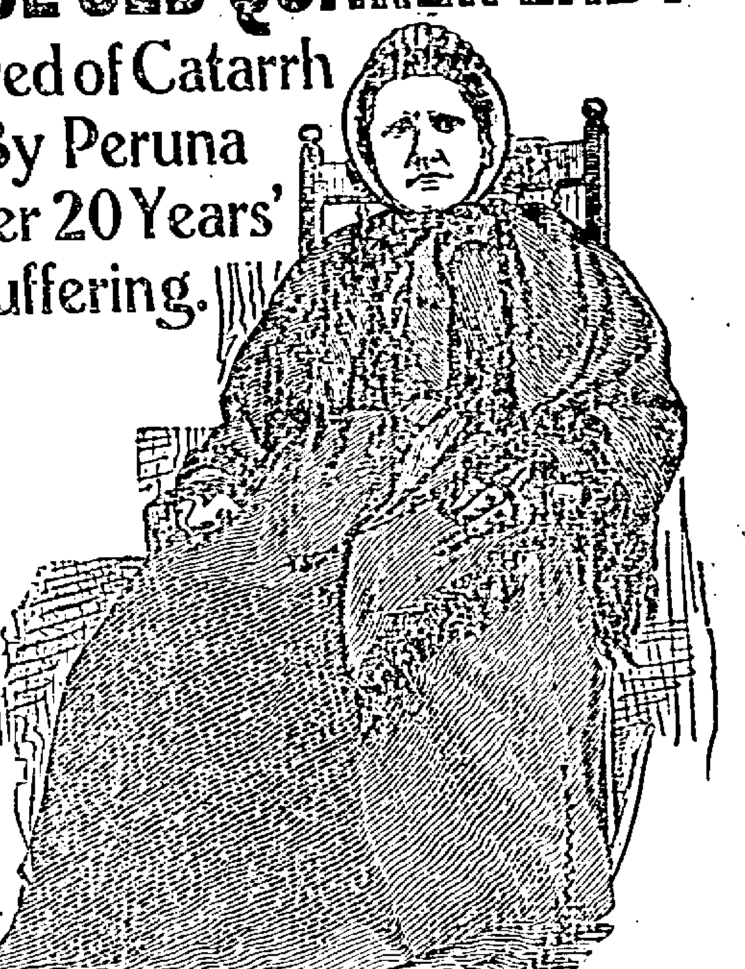
Boys are odd conglomerations, and few there are who understand the emotions that prompt their actions.

A certain little fellow had his picture taken, and when the family got the negative of it they were horrified to see the face of the boy all puffed out and the eyes bulging, and exclaimed in a body: "Why, what on earth did you do to make your face look like that?"

"Didn't do a thing," said the innocent little fellow, "but just see if I could hold my breath until the man got through takin' my picture."—Memphis Scimitar.

NICE OLD QUAKER LADY

Cured of Catarrh By Peruna After 20 Years' Suffering.



MRS. POLLY EVANS, A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PERUNA.

"My wife (Polly J. Evans) says she feels entirely cured of systemic catarrh of twenty years' standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine, Peruna, as directed, and we feel very thankful to the for thy kindness and advice. She did not expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell thee there has been a great deal of Peruna used here last winter. Peruna does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do recommend it to anyone that is afflicted with catarrh."

As ever, thy friend, John Evans, South Wabash, Ind.

When catarrh has reached the chronic stage, of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local remedies. Nothing but a systemic remedy can reach it. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases. Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system. It does its work quietly, but surely. It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body. It produces regular functions. Peruna restores perfect health in a natural way.

No one should neglect to procure one of Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 126 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

OUR ADVANCE AGENT $11.00

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We have other 11 inch plows for $9.50. Guaranteed to scour or money refunded. Send for big free Catalogue of Sulkys, Gangs, Disc Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, Harness, 1000 other things. Write now and get ready for Spring work.

Hard Steel Center Coulter with Plow $1.75 extra.

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by hand. Whether you have one or one hundred acres to sow, you can do it in one-fifth of the time with two-thirds the quantity of seed by using the

CAHOON SEED SOWER.

Sows Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Hemp, Rice, and every other kind of grain, and cleaned grass seed.

4 to 8 Acres an Hour,

and does it better than it can be done in any other way. Costs but little, lasts a lifetime. Any one can operate it. Beware of cheap substitutes. If your local dealer cannot sell the "Cahoon," send to us for free circular and name of nearest dealer. GOODELL CO., Antrim, N. H.

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Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

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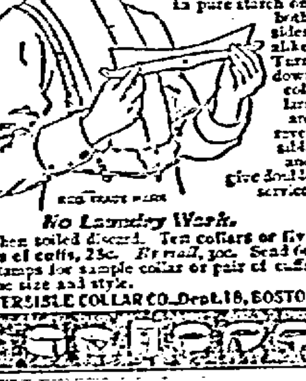
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of Plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to BEN. DAVIES, 1 & E. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; W. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.; T. O. CURRIE, Stevens Point, Wis.



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Stylish, convenient, economical; made of fine cloth, and finished in pure starch on both sides alike. Turn down collars are reversible and give double service.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c. Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 18, BOSTON

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Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c.

WHY BE MISERABLE

with disgusting stuff constantly falling from your nostrils into your throat? One packet of DR. OLMAN'S OWN CATARRH SNUFF CURE will get you right with yourself and the rest of the world. Sold in 25c, 50c and $1 packets. Dr. A. OLMAN, 1616 Jackson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Never Known to Fail

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists, or by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

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Is THE BEST Ink.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

RHEUMATISM Cured for 25c with Dordo's Rheumatic Tablets. Not sold by dealers. Sent by mail by Dordo Mfg. Co., Rhinelander, Wis. 5 boxes, $1.00.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

LAIRD'S Throat Candy, one of the best confections for Vocalists, Public Speakers, etc. Send 10cts to LAIRD MFG. CO., Ottawa, Canada, for sample box.

YOUNG MEN Learn Short Hand at home. Will cost you only ten cents a week. Temple Court Short Hand School, Chicago.

A. N. K.—G. 1801

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

Spicy Letter From the Far Away Island of Luzon.

Interesting Narrative From the Scene of Hostilities.

Writer Tells of the Killing of Many Filipino.

From W. F. S. Quick.

Former Rhinelander Young Man Now With Co. D. 26th Vol.

Mangatarem, P. I., Jan. 5, 1900.

NEW NORTH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

DEAR SIRS:—

I received a copy of The New North by mail this forenoon. Papers from the States are always a welcome part of our mail. Since writing you last, we have had a short, vigorous campaign similiar to our Indian wars in the States. I will try and interest you with an account of this regiment's work from Oct. 16 to Christmas. On both sides of the island of Luzon, which is over 400 miles long, a high mountain range borders the ocean the entire length. The only railway on the island leaves Manila and runs in a northerly direction, paralel with, and five to fifteen miles from the mountains on the west coast. The line is 125 miles long and ends at Dagupand, an important seaport in Lingayen gulf. Our operations were along this railway and in the mountains on the left. Three hundred of us left quarters on Oct. 16, at 8 p. m. and marched all night, arriving in front of Porac at daylight. We entered the town from three sides, but the niggers, about 700 strong, retreated to the mountains after giving us a few shots. We concluded not to pursue them farther so returned and began cooking dinner. A fine stream splashed through the town and Col. Bell, a number of his officers and about 100 men stripped and jumped in. While the splashing was at its height the niggers came back to a lot of well masked trenches on the wooded side of town and commenced with heavy volleys. Then the fun began. Bell with his officers, some minus pants or shirts, (I think the colonel had only pants) ran for their horses and went around the right of the enemy to cut off retreat. The men fell into line with any-old-clothes that were handy and we did an impatient dance amid a hail of lead and steel while waiting for the order to advance. When it came, a long skirmish line ran down a hill and plunged hip deep into a rice field. The "pit-pop," and "zip" of Mausers sounds "queer," and when a big brass Remington goes "sput" into the mud around your feet you promptly execute a "goal kick." We followed them into the foot hills, killed and captured a few, and returned to finish our dinner. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. We reached home the same night. Round trip distance, 30 miles. This was my first time under fire. This was the second time Porac was taken by the 26th.

A few days later a scouting party of twenty men and three officers went to Lubon, a small place seven miles from Luagua. We entered the town near a church and marched to the southern part of where we ran into an outpost. A dozen shots, two yells and a charge put the enemy to flight. In a sudden flank movement I had good shooting at a bunch of niggers at two to four hundred yards. Here I think I killed my first Filipino. We started home and were attacked in the other other end of town. I ran to the rear of the houses and out into a field in time to see to two niggers hide in the rice field and one run away I sent three shots after the runner and then sent one into the rice near the other two. Just to keep them still until I could get out there and cover them. Both my prisoners had guns, one a Remington and the other a German Express. Out of the days work our little party killed eight, captured seven and got 11 guns. Not a man of us had a scratch

A week later, which time allowed the enemy to get over their scare and return to Lubon and attacked 200 niggers who were heavily intrenched. It took some time to get the enemy started, and then our little band, half of them dead or wounded returned to the church and sent for help. Their loss was one private killed and two officers and six privates wounded. Captain French was shot in the knee and had a thumb shot off. Lieut. Ferguson was hit four times, through both hands, (one finger being shot off) the the right arm and side, and through the lungs. One man was shot through the flesh of both arms, but never stopped fighting until the order to cease firing. D. and G. promptly went to the relief of the little band and got there in time to repulse a charge of the enemy, many of whom were mounted. At the first fire they fled, leaving a dead captain and his horse. Captain French died in Manila three days after, and a private named Lawrence died later.

October 31, we started the advance by going to Porac in two sections, the second and third battalions arrived first and after a fierce battle, took the town for the third time. Our loss was one killed and our Lieutenant and Colonel and one private wounded. At this place November 7, we received our first two months pay. November 8, we marched 22 miles to Mobolocat, on the railroad, and took the town with but a few shots. Our coming was unexpected and the place held only a small garrison and a hospital. This place a large body of the enemy between us and General Wheeler's forces at Angeles. Bell rode to Angeles that night. The next morning at daylight, while the niggers were retreating Bamlam their rear guard began firing volleys into the little town, which did not contain a store large enough for shelter. While our 1.65 Hotchkiss was shelling them Bell returned from Angeles with a troop of cavalry and tackled those "gugus" with such force that they promptly had rushing business farther up country. One of Aggies "faithful" officers, with large brass buttons, and a saber three feet long, thought it a wise plan to exterminate our gallent Colonel. Now, Bell carries an automatic pistol that reminds one of a funeral procession every time you look into the muzzle. Bell simply took this insolent officer by the collar and proceeded to fracture his cranium with the butt of this same pistol until the Filipino decided to adjourn hostilities and take a much needed rest in Bilibid prison.

The following morning we moved out to the hills and Smith swung around to the right while the cavalry remained at Mobolocat. Then Wheeler moved up from Angeles, but our trap remained empty, so the 26th returned and garrisoned Dolores, a small place near the railway.

At one o'clock on the morning of November 11 there was a general advance on Bamlau, the Filipino stronghold in the foothills. We went around through the hills, waded rivers and mud holes, and at daylight we occupied a position of great advantage on a mountain overlooking the enemy's trenches. From our high position we watched Wheeler come up the railway with the 12th Regulars and the third Artillery and take a position in front of the town. Between him and trenches ran a wide, deep river. A span was missing from the big railway bridge and five wrecked engines were in the river. Away over on the right, seven or eight miles away, Colonel Smith's scouts had now come up on the right of the town and lay on a low ridge and fought a duel with a trenet full of niggers. The trenches were about two miles long, five feet deep and six feet wide, and contained about two regiments of niggers, while one regiment or possibly two were in the town as a reserve. A smoking engine and a long train were run as close as possible to the trenches, as a means of escape. An officer, probably General Garcia, rode a big white horse back of the trenches, and well out of range. The enemy in the trenches kept up a steady fire, though at no time very strong. Our Hotchkiss smashed them with accurate rang. Wheeler and a lot of three inch shells that sounded like a lot of "soo line" logging cars crossing the bridge, and we pumped the Krass at them, while our automatic colt cut loose like a lot of buckshot dropping on tin pans. But the niggers never moved. They simply firep at random and filled in the intervals with war songs and yells. They were very clearly out of range. Bell took a long look at our forces and theirs. Then he took the 2nd and 3rd battalion down the mountain under cover of a ridge. At one end of the trenches a steep hill rose to height of six or eight hundred feet and mighty hard to climb. They knew it. Bell marched clear around the base of this hill and was tumbling into the trenches on top of the niggers, before they were aware of it. They ran for the train and nearly escaped. Though I counted 18 new graves on the hill behind their trenches and several dead in the road. With the fall of Bamlau Aggie's strength on the railway was broken and his demoralized army in Tarlac and Pangasinan provinces were in full retreat. Our loss in this last fight was a Lieutenant killed and a private wounded. The same day we went on up the railway to Capas, our days march being 15 miles, besides the fight.

On November 12th, with the division scouts in advance, we started for Tarlac, marching on the railway track. At a small place called Murcia our scouts had a slight skirmish with a few Filipinos. We reached Tarlac at 8:30. Two trains of cars were burning and the railway property was all in flames. Several wrecked engines were found here. We searched the place for an enemy but found none, so we took quarters there. In some large buildings near the river we found flags and decoration which showed that Aggie had held his congress there. Tarlac is a fine place in which to mass an army.

November 17th, we left Tarlac and started north. Three miles out we encountered an overflowed river, caused by the breaking of a dike. The railway was washed away and we crossed with great difficulty, holding to ropes to escape being swept into the swift current. We arrived at Gerona for supper, and went to bed for two hours. Then we were awakened and marched onward to Panique. Here we found an immense amount of burned railway property. Four wrecked engines were here. At one o'clock in the morning we began work on two engines which were smashed together. At daylight we had them seperated and one steamed up. With this the track was cleared and a train "made up" from the best of the burned cars. The floors were burned off a lot of flat cars and these we covered with sheets of corrugated iron. When MacArthur arrived in the forenoon he was greatly pleased to see this engine working. Now comes the most unplausable part of this narrative. In the afternoon Colonel Bell took the 3rd battalion on board this train and without steam or water gauge or headlight on the engine started for Dagupan, a distance of 35 miles through the enemy's country, none of which had been conquered by the Americans. The train had seven cars in front of the engine. The front cars carried the Hotchkiss and Colt's automatic. Never stopping to think of open switches or wrecked bridges they whirled along through the black night. Through four large towns and within four miles of Pagupan. Here the niggers had thought it wise to remove some track, and the suddenness of their stop put Bell and his 3rd battalion into the ditch. Perhaps some swore, others prayed. However, none lost their nerve and each dug a rifle of some kind out of the mud and got into the column of advance. Arriving at Dagupan they found that Wheaton had come around by boat and, after occupying the place, had started out to catch Aggie the day before. Bell then returned to Bayambang sent the train for the other battalions and the 1st and 3rd took quarters at that place, while the second went up to San Carlo. The second day at Bayambang we dug up a monster six inch breech loading cannon.

We were tired, but the monotony of being idle was more tiresome so on November 25 we left the railway and traveled due west to the mountains. Crossing the Agno river in large canoes, we found the opposite bank line with hidden trenches a mile in length; and gun carriages, minus the piece, showed that the enemy controlled the ferry a few days before. At the foot of the mountains we entered the city of Mangatoren, and found it garrisoned by a company of the 33d Volunteers, who had occupied it two days before, after a sharp fight. This day's march was 15 miles.

From Mangatoren the enemy could be seen hauling artillery up a mountain about five miles away. Early on the morning of November 27th we left town and waded deep, muddy rice fields for two miles and then through heavy mahogany timber along foot hills. After dinner we struck a swift stream with a wide rocky bed. Over the stones we went until dark. Then a halt was made at the foot of a mountain. After a supper of hard tack we lay down among the trees for a short sleep. At one o'clock we awoke and climbed the mountain. Four hours climbing over roots and boulders brought us to the top. It one strip of timber it was necessary to place lighted candles every two rods to light the trail and save us from falling into deep gulches. From the top of the mountain a ridge ran westward toward the ocean. On the east side of the mountain and half way up, the heavy and rapid fire guns had been placed on a level space of ground, faced with rock, and the wily battery of black men watched for our approach. In the thick brush below them half a regiment of infantry with automatic rapid fire guns were in hiding to give us a comfortable reception when we should choose to climb up and get the heavy artillery. We expected to find a big commissary train hidden up there and we didn't propose to lose it. Colonel Bell and the scouts, supported by Co. G., climbed the steep over hanging peak and the rest of us took the ridge trail westward to cut off the commissary train. About this time the rebel outpost on top discovered us and gave the alarm. Then while General Alejandrino was getting his infantry up the hill to support the artillery, our boys were tumbling down toward them like a lot of empty barrels and shooting every time they got right-side-up.

Two big three inch Krupps and one three inch Hontoria and a three inch Hotchkiss were flashing like lightning, to the accompaniment of a couple of rapid-fire Nordenfeldt one-pounders. The niggers artillerymen were working to save their lives. The shriek and crash of big shells and the flash of powder in the faces of the boys in blue and brown was like a sudden encounter with death. But our brave Colonel knows no fear and the 60 young Americans with him would follow him to ——, well they did follow him right up to the cannon's mouths and on down the hill in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. Aggie doubtless intended to get this stock of guns into some mountain retreat and, with the help of the machine shop, put in a few months making ammunition, then when the present war had cooled down, he would come out of his hiding place and take the field in another insurrection. From our place on the ridge we heard the "boom" and "crash" and finaly decided that the retreat would not come our way. We turned about and the gait we struck going back would shame a globe-trotter. Up a steep climb to the top, along a narrow ridge, where the wind blew a gale, then down the rocky side of the mountain for a mile and we reached the main battery Here were six rannons. Beside a one-pounder the cannoneer lay dead, his right arm outstretched and a loaded shell clasped in his hand. A few feet to the right two artillerymen lay dying under a grass-covered shelter, while in a patch of brown grass a woman sat weeping beside the body of her dead husband. Scattered along the trail leading downward were several crates of sheet copper and brass, bottles of nitro-glycerine, jars of acid, and more than a hundred cases of powder, and ammunition of various calibre, which showed that the enemy had been surprised while carrying their stores up to their arsenal—a deep cellar dug into the side hill overhanging a canon. At the base of the hill our boys were coming back with bunches of prisoners, among them over 50 Spaniards, and eight Americans who were held as prisoners by the insurgents. Scattered through the trees were rapid-fire guns of small calibre, left in the hurried flight, and here and there pieces of fine machinery which, when gathered together and properly "set up," would come near doing the construction work on a locomotive. The total number captured Mauser and Remington rifles was 115. The enemy's loss was 20 killed, and 30 captured and wounded. We got 12 pieces of modern artillery; as fine as any owned by Uncle Sam. Two 7-8 inch Krupp; two Nordenfeldt, four barrel one pounders; two three inch Hotchkiss; one three inch Hontoria; three five barrel Nordenfeldts of 45 calibre; one Maxin automatic rapid-fire of 38 calibre. Also a four pounder navy gun, belonging to U. S., which was on the Yorktown's launch when Lieut. Gilmore was captured. Our men never received a scratch. Our victory was complete; our capture a big one. Two meals were cooked after two o'clock in the afternoon, and then we dumped most of the powder and shells into their arsenal and set it on fire. For five or six hours the noise was deafening. Some explosions of powder looked like small volcanos. Then we did what no other regiment ever did in the field on this Island. We all lay down and slept until morning without a guard or outpost. No horses are used for work in this country. Instead the natives use a heavy black bull called a cariboo. We scoured the country for bulls and two wheeled carts to carry our capture back to Madgatarem. In the future my mind will hold one picture in particular: Two companies of the 26th infantry seated astride of big bulls hitched to artillery, with a rope through the beasts nose for a guiding rein, giving commands in a language unknown to the animal, and strung out in a column two miles long——our triumphant return to the city. My position in line was astride of the second bull from the front. Thus Artillery Hill got its name.

A few days afterward I went down to Manila, a distance of 120 miles to see my brother who had enlisted in the 39th Volunteer. He arrived on the transport Pennsylvania and we had a fine visit for three days. The fourth day in Manila I took sick with "dague" fever and was taken to the First Reserve hospital December 11, December 18 I was discharged and returned to my regiment. While I was gone Bell made a raid along the west coast with 200 of the 26th and two troops of cavalry. He did good work with but one mishap, Lieut. Reed being shot through the leg. In the dates which I have omitted we had small skirmishes and scouting parties.

We expected to go to the south line soon, and will doubtless have some important scraps there. Lawton and Young got Aggie's newspaper, the Independence, (I will send you a copy soon) and his powder mill, also 90,000 dobe dollars. In stamps, some postal, but mostly revenue. When he had captured Manila and the Island he intended using the latter to pay his war debt. Otis ordered them to be deserved, but each man of the 26th has a small collection. They are a scarce curiosity and I herein send you some.

There is a report prevalent here that McKinley will call home a few of the volunter regiments including ours, in the early spring, and that we are to return by way of Washington, D. C., thus completing the trip around the world. We would like to shake hands with William. Good bye all.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

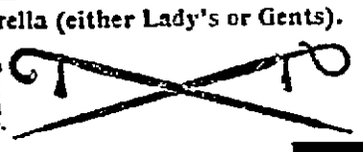
Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Silk Umbrella (either Lady's or Gents).



Sent by express (charges prepaid), for 170 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

A very fine umbrella, made of union silk-taffeta; 26-inch frame with seven ribs; steel rod and silver Congo handle. Would cost $2.00 at the store.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

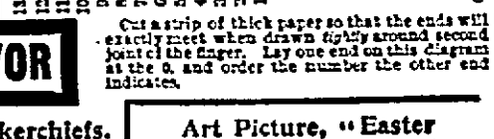
Fancy Gold Ring.

For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Genuine Ruby Setting Gold Ring.

For 25 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

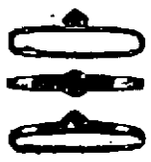
These rings are genuine rolled-gold plate, having the exact appearance and qualities of solid gold, and guaranteed by the makers to last two years with ordinary usage. New patterns and very popular.



To Determine the Size.

Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will exactly meet when drawn tightly around second joint of the finger. Lay one end on this diagram at the 0, and order the number the other end indicates.

Dress-Pin Set.



Mailed free for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Three pins in the set (larger than shown), composed of fine rolled-gold, with handsome ruby-colored settings. Suitable for waist-pins, cuff-pins, neck-pins or as a child's set.

"Knickerbocker" Watch.

Given for 175 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat appearing and an excellent time-keeper. Solid nickel silver case, with ornamental back. Nickel movements, escapement fully jeweled. The famous "Knickerbocker" watch.

Pair of Lace Handkerchiefs.

Two extra fine cambric handkerchiefs, with beautiful imported lace medallion insertions in the corners. Half inch hem, machine hem stitched; stylish and durable. A pair of these handkerchiefs given for 18 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

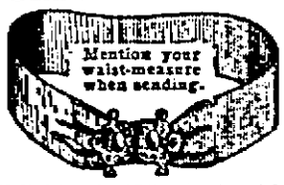
Art Picture, "Easter Greeting"

Given for 8 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

A highly artistic picture, that will grace the finest drawing-room. The background of royal dark-blue furnishes an appropriate contrast to the little girl and her white Easter lilies. Size, 11x28 inches.

For 11 lion heads and 2 cents we will send it framed ready for hanging.

Sash-Belt and Buckle.



Mailed free for 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Latest style of imported black Swiss grosgrain ribbon belting; stylish imitation oxidized silver buckle; neat, strong and fashionable.

Ladies' Watch Chain.

A double strand of best silk cord, united at intervals with colored beads; neat and substantial. For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Gent's Watch.

Mailed free for 90 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The celebrated "Ingersoll" watch; stem-wound and stem-set; durable nickel-plated case; each watch accompanied by guarantee of the maker. A reliable time-keeper.

Children's Picture Book.

Given for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Sixteen large pages of Mother Goose Melodies illustrated and with nicely lithographed cover. We have different books, so you can get an assortment.

Flower Picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. American Beauty Roses and Lilies-of-the-Valley. Size, 11x21 inches. Bright and artistic coloring.

Silver Napkin-Ring.

For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat and substantial. Made of durable metal, heavily silver-plated. Two different patterns.

Ladies' Pocket-Book.

Large size and latest shape. Black seal-grain leather, with five separate divisions, including a turk-pocket with flap to hold visiting cards secure.

Given for 25 lion heads from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Century Cook-Book.

368 pages of valuable cooking receipts, also treatise on the labor of the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, sick-room, and remedies for the more common diseases.

Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

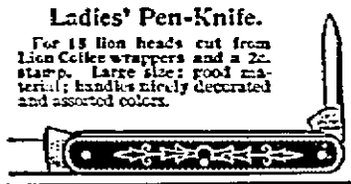
Coin-Purse.

For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Color, dark brown. Made of fine kid leather; chamois lining; nickeled frame, with strong snap fastening.

"The Dancing Lesson."

The green grass and trees, the little brown kitten and the girl's snow-white dress form a pleasing combination of colors. Size, 15x21 inches. Mailed free for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Pen-Knife.



For 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp. Large size; good material; handles nicely decorated and assorted colors.

Table Cover.

Durable, dark-colored material that will stand washing. 22 inches square, including fancy fringed border. Mailed free for 25 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Boys' Pocket-Knife.

The "Easy-Opener"; strong, sharp blade; red-wood handle.

For 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CRONJE GETS AWAY.

Belief That Boer General and His Troops Have Escaped.

GEN. KELLY-KENNY STILL IN PURSUIT

The Unexpected Delay Experienced by Lord Roberts' Army Gives the Boers a Good Chance to Make Their Retreat.

London, Feb. 19.—It is now amply confirmed that Gen. Cronje escaped. Every detail received, however, proves how admirably Lord Roberts' plans were executed and were succeeding. But for the unexpected delay at De Kiel's drift, which was almost impassable for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their chance for a hasty retreat. All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly to time. Apparently Gen. Cronje is retreating with the main army, and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage.

Considered Doubtful.

There is still something doubtful about the capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy—which consisted of 250 wagons, each loaded with 6,000 pounds of rations and of forage and each drawn by 16 oxen—it was quite unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colesburg. The escort, consisting of 80 of the Gordon Highlanders, 40 men of the army service corps and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

Promotion for French.

The queen has promoted Gen. French to be major general. French,

GEN. JOHN D. P. FRENCH.
(British Commander Who Led the Troops Which Relieved Kimberley.)

heretofore, has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant general.

Lieut. Col. Kekewich has been promoted colonel, for services in the defense of Kimberley.

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of the Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting Gen. Cronje. The news that Gen. Buller is attempting another crossing of the Tugela, east of Colenso, after the capture of Hlandwane hill, therefore gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about 20 in wounded. His entire army, with the exception of Gen. Hart's brigade, is engaged in the operation.

It is announced that the channel squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March.

Still Chasing the Boers.

Jacobsdal, Feb. 17. — Gen. Kelly-Kenny is still pursuing the Boers. He has now captured more than 100 wagons. The Highland brigade reenforced him after a forced march. Gen. French has left Kimberley to join in the pursuit of the Boer army. The guards have occupied the Boer position at Magersfontein.

Another Advance Expected.

Frere Camp, Feb. 16.—The Boers have abandoned several laagers. Gen. Buller renewed bombardment of the Boer position without eliciting a reply. Another forward move is regarded as imminent.

Relief of Kimberley.

Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Friday, Feb. 16.—Lord Roberts' combinations for the movement of the corps dovegailed with precision, although obstacles that had not been foreseen had to be overcome. The execution of his design began at three a. m. Sunday. Gen. French rode into Kimberley Thursday afternoon, just when he was due according to the field marshal's time table, having, in four and a half days, marched 50 miles with artillery and having fought two small engagements. The relief of Kimberley was accomplished with the loss of only 50 men. Twenty thousand infantry made splendid marches under a subtropical sun and through a dust storm to hold the positions which Gen. French took.

The rapidity of Lord Roberts' movements away from his base has solved one of the problems, perhaps the chief problem of the war. He and Lord Kitchener have created a mobile force, able to move in exterior lines and to outflank the Boers, themselves as wonderfully mobile.

Cronje Orders Retreat.

The position of the Boer army at Spytfontein being untenable, Gen. Cronje ordered a retreat. At the moment this dispatch is written, it is uncertain whether his whole force or only a portion has gone toward Bloemfontein. It is possible that a part is going north of Kimberley. It is supposed that a 99-ton gun is still in the neighborhood of Kimberley. The road from Jacobsdal to Modder station is now open.

Further details of the Boer retreat show that the enemy has been fighting a good rear guard action and occupying successive kopjes in order to allow the moving of the convoy, which, however, has been going at a very slow pace, the animals apparently being dead beat.

The latest reports show that the Boers in the neighborhood of Klipkraal's drift are undoubtedly disheartened.

Gen. French's magnificent march is still the subject of admiration, especially in view of the duststorms and thunderstorms that all experienced.

The work of shelling the Boers proceeds vigorously. Owing to the style of the action, the Boers are bound to show in the open whenever they are obliged to leave the kopjes.

Cronje's Retreat.

London, Feb. 19.—The correspondent of the Times at Modder river, wiring Sunday, says: "Gen. Cronje's army of 10,000 men, with 1,000 wagons, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein, hotly pursued by Gen. Kelly-Kenny. It will probably be a rear guard fight all the way to Bloemfontein. Our cavalry has already returned from Kimberley to join in the pursuit."

The Daily News publishes the following dispatch, dated Sunday morning, February 18, from Modder river:

"Our sudden appearance seems to have astonished the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated and the big guns at Magersfontein and Kimberley were left behind. Gen. Cronje moved his transport, consisting of many hundred wagons, along a bank of kopjes north of the Modder, toward Koffyfontein. It got past our mounted infantry, but, owing to weariness, had to stop. Thereupon our artillery opened upon it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape. Each time their advance guard sought to move off, our mounted infantry galloped round and checked them. We never attempted to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them. Their position at Koffyfontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of our cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

From a Boer Source.

Pretoria, Friday, Feb. 16.—It appears from further reports of yesterday's fighting at Jacobsdal that 2,000 British troops got through the federal position at Modder River and entered Kimberley. The federals intercepted the rear guard of the British and captured great booty, many oxen and a number of prisoners.

Buller on Hussar Hill.

Chieveley, Sunday, Feb. 18.—Gen. Buller has established his headquarters on Hussar hill. Heavy artillery firing was maintained at intervals by both sides from Wednesday until Friday. The British slowly pushed the advance, and their infantry occupied entrenched new positions in front of Hussar hill with slight losses. It is believed that the lyddite worked havoc in the Boer trenches. The Boers are supposed to have moved their big guns back over the Tugela Friday afternoon. The rifle fire has been heavy at times. The whole country is thickly wooded.

Jameson Sick.

Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 13, by heliograph and native runner, via Chieveley.—Dr. Jameson has the fever. The heat is tremendous, but the morals of the camp is excellent.

Boers Kind to the Wounded.

Arundel, Saturday, Feb. 17.—(Received by dispatch rider.)—Capt. Longhurst, of the British medical corps, spent a night at Holdfirk's farm attending the wounded Australians. He says that the enemy was remarkably kind to the wounded, provided them with mattresses and gave them all the eggs they had. The Boer commander and Capt. Longhurst found that they had mutual friends in London, and were soon on the best terms. The Boers and the British wounded fraternized. After the retirement of the British forces the Boers held a prayer meeting and thanked Heaven for their successes. Then they separated into small parties and moved to their various outposts, chanting hymns as they went. Capt. Longhurst says that he was much impressed by their considerate treatment of the British wounded.

Town Between Two Fires.

Bird's River, Feb. 17.—The position near Dordrecht now is that the Boers occupy a strong hill north of the town and that the British hold a commanding post to the south. Both are maintaining a brisk exchange of shells over Dordrecht. Gen. Brabant's horse, 2000 strong, commenced the march from Penhook Thursday morning over a trackless veldt and through a mountainous and difficult country. Early on Friday they were fired upon, and the firing continued all day and well into the night, the British clearing the Boers out of successive positions under a terrific rifle fire lasting eight hours. Toward midnight Friday the British forced the Boers at the point of the bayonet out of their last position, an important one overlooking Dordrecht. The artillery duel was continued Saturday.

Fought to the Last.

London, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Natalspoort, describing the retirement to Arundel, draws attention to the devotion of 20 men of the Victoria mounted rifles, who were caught in a trap and died to a man, fighting to the last.

Canadian Troops Arrive.

Cape Town, Feb. 19.—The British steamer Laurentian, Capt. Nunan, which sailed from Halifax January 21 with the first artillery section of the second Canadian contingent of troops for service against the Boers, arrived at this port Saturday.

Seek New Homes.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—Six hundred Finlanders sailed from here Saturday for Canada, making about 8000 who have emigrated during the past six months.

HIS VIEWS OUTLINED

Synopsis of a Reported Interview with the President.

THE NEWLY-ACQUIRED POSSESSIONS.

Believes Constitution Does Not Apply to Them, But That Congress Has Plenary Power—Favors Free Trade with Porto Rico.

New York, Feb. 19.—A morning paper on Sunday published a summary of a long statement made by President McKinley to Henry Loomis Nelson as to the American policy toward the newly-acquired islands. The article is vouched for as an authoritative interpretation of the president's views. Among other things Mr. Nelson says:

"It is Mr. McKinley's belief and it will be his purpose to carry the belief into operation, that the constitution does not apply to any of our new islands; that these people are not fit for self-government beyond that proposed for Hawaii; that our new possessions must not be permitted to injure any of our protected interests, and that free trade with Porto Rico is right, because our protected interests will not be injured thereby.

"The president believes—and this is the most important statement that can possibly be made touching his present belief—that congress has plenary power over Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He holds that congress must pass one tariff law for Porto Rico, another for Hawaii, another for the Philippines, and that all may be different from that of the United States.

"Mr. McKinley's attitude toward the natives is benevolent. He desires to elevate them, to educate them, and he hopes that in the end they will become worthy of being intrusted with local self-government. He does not think any of these natives are worthy now, except the few in Hawaii upon whom it is intended to bestow the suffrage—a few more than possessed the suffrage under the Dole government.

"The main purpose of the president is to deal with the islands as markets for American products and as the subjects of commercial exploitation generally.

"He looks forward to benefiting the natives by expanding the blessings of Protestant Christianity and civilization by means of commerce.

"It is important to digress a moment, says Mr. Nelson, for the purpose of saying that the president is largely under the influence of certain clergymen, one of whom considers that he is the chosen champion of Protestantism in its imaginary war with Romanism, and this accounts in a large measure for his conviction that in spreading Christianity and civilization among the heathen he is gaining and keeping the approval of good Americans. Mr. McKinley is a loyal Methodist and is naturally stirred and moved by the enthusiasm and spirit of that important denomination.

"One thing is settled finitely in respect of the Philippines. The open door is not to be applied to them. The republican party will not consent to give to the Asiatic world an opportunity to find its goods in the Philippines free of duty, to enjoy whatever modified tariff there may be established between the Philippines and this country.

"The protected interests are not to be injured by the annexation of any territory. Mr. McKinley did not favor free trade with Porto Rico until he was satisfied that no harm would come to any American interests."

STANDS BY HIS WORDS.

Macrum Says He Is Ready to Testify to the Truthfulness of His Statement.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 19.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, South Africa, left for Washington Sunday night at ten o'clock on the Baltimore & Ohio road. Before leaving he said: "I do not withdraw a word of my charges against the British officials in South Africa. If I am called upon, I am prepared at any time to testify to them and furnish evidence of their truthfulness." Mr. Macrum is evidently delighted over the effect of his statement made public last week. The ex-consul says he is not going to Washington on any special mission, but wants to be on the ground to give his testimony should it be needed.

Elephants Kill Keeper.

London, Feb. 19.—An exciting scene took place at the Crystal palace, Sydenham, Sunday afternoon. Two large elephants belonging to the circus ran amuck, killed their keeper and gored another man. There was a terrible panic in the audience attending the concert in the palace.

One animal was captured after great damage to property. The other escaped through the grounds, but was captured late in the evening in the suburbs of Beckenham.

Boys Dead in Closet.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 19.—Two boys named Thomas Parsons and Jacob Dull, aged about 13 years each, were found dead in a closet of the Metropolitan hotel, Millvale, Pa., late at night, death having been caused by asphyxiation. The door was locked and it is supposed they were unable to open it.

Famous Jurist Dead.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19. — Judge Richard A. Buckner, the oldest and one of the most famous lawyers of Kentucky, died here Saturday night, aged 85 years. He had a remarkable career and took part in some of the most stirring scenes Kentucky ever witnessed.

Honored by Sultan.

Paris, Feb. 19. The sultan's envoy, Munir Bey, presented President Loubet with the insignia and grand cordon of the Order of Nichamintiaz, the highest decoration in the Turkish empire, which the sultan sent specially by Munir Bey, the envoy, and his suite.

Assign.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 19.—The Abbott-Downing company, manufacturers of coaches, carriages and wagons, made an assignment to Gen. Wyman, of Boston, and Abbott Treadwell, of Concord. The liabilities are $200,000, and the assets are $600,000.

FAVORS THE BOERS.

Public Men Who Have Talked with Ex-President Harrison Declare He Opposes England in War.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Public men who have been in Indianapolis recently report that former President Harrison minces no words in expressing his sympathy for the Boers in their struggle, although the general persistently refuses to be publicly interviewed, lest his words embarrass the administration at Washington. Gen. Harrison contends there is no occasion for gratitude on the part of this government towards the British. He thinks the British were guilty of some inhuman practices during the revolutionary war, that their attack on this nation in 1812 had no justification from any international standpoint, while their conduct towards the union during the civil war was also reprehensible. He sees no occasion for unusual enthusiasm over the friendship of the English during the war with Spain, as it was a war against cruelty and clearly for humanity. There was no reason why the British or any other enlightened nation should not have been with America on this proposition. If the British were suppressing cruelty in South Africa or remedying conditions that interfered with humane government, the United States would be justified in lending its sympathy. On the contrary, Gen. Harrison thinks, here is a republic fighting for its homes and its own government, a cause as just as the Americans had in their great war of the eighteenth century. From time to time these Boer farmers have been driven from their homes by the British, back into the wilderness, and each time they have meekly gone, till now, Mr. Harrison thinks, the oppression has become too much to further endure.

JOY IN BENTON HARBOR.

Certainty of Establishment of a New Industry Causes Great Display of Enthusiasm.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 19.—This city was alive Saturday night with local patriotism. A great banquet was held and the streets presented a Fourth of July appearance. The occasion was the celebration over raising $9,500 in cash in six days for a bonus to induce the John V. Farwell company, of Chicago, to locate their big overall factory here. Enthusiastic speeches were made, and it was predicted that in a few years a large number of the Chicago manufacturing establishments would be located here. Securing this large factory will be the beginning of a great era of prosperity here, and it is proposed to celebrate the feat of raising the funds annually for years to come.

PLEA FOR SHIP CANAL.

Hepburn Bill Reported by the Committee—Its Construction Urged.

Washington, Feb. 19. — Chairman Hepburn, of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has submitted the report of the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua canal. The report details at length the advantages that would accrue to the United States by the building of the waterway and then takes up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This convention is held to be voided and considered a dead letter from the date of signing to the present day. The contention is made that Great Britain by securing control of the Suez canal secured a short route to the east, thus violating the agreement made with the United States.

Free from Debt.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—Wesley church, the largest Methodist church in the city and the handsomest house of worship in the northwest, is free from debt. At the morning service Sunday, in response to the urgings of the pastor, Rev. James S. Montgomery, the congregation contributed in 10 minutes, at the rate of $202 a minute, a total of $22,000, sufficient to pay every penny of the indebtedness and have a few thousands over for a rainy day.

Hundred Thousand Dollar Advertising.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Herald says: H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan street railway, has received a $100,000 advertising bill in the shape of a check. The check was given by wealthy capitalists who practically control the Metropolitan street railroad, and they drew on their individual accounts for the purpose of showing their appreciation of the work of Mr. Vreeland as president of the street railway.

Seven Inches of Snow.

New York, Feb. 19.—The total snowfall Saturday was seven inches. The storm caused little inconvenience in this city, and, being unaccompanied by severe cold, did not add greatly to the sufferings of the poor. Indeed, the snowfall was a blessing to the unemployed, giving work to thousands of men in clearing the streets and sidewalks.

Is Still Alive.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 19.—Frank Crane, of Wakefield, Neb., who disappeared ten years ago and was supposed to have been murdered, has turned up alive. He gives no cause for his disappearance. He has been in Central and South America. He returns to stop some family litigation.

Restored to the Bill.

Washington, February 19.—In the house Saturday the civil service appropriation, which was stricken out of the appropriation bill in the committee of the whole, was restored by a vote of 77 to 123.

CRUELTY IN RUSSIA.

Czar Rules His Big Realm with a Red-Hot Iron.

Demoniacal Punishment Inflicted Upon Men and Women—Savagery That Has Been Tabooed Even by Cannibal Tribes.

From the reports which are constantly brought by travelers and others from Siberia and other parts of the Russian empire there is no attempt being made by the czar to live up to his promise to prevent the sending of further political exiles to his Asiatic empire.

On the contrary, the treatment of these prisoners has become even more rigorous than at any period lately, and they are being shipped in increased numbers to that inferno, which is a curse to modern civilization.

To add to the horrors of the situation, the government grant of 200,000 roubles per year set aside for the maintenance of the political prisoners has been cut down to 100,000 roubles, while the number of these unfortunates grows bigger and bigger, and this means, of course, that many of them literally starve to death in the pitiless deserts of the north. Particularly is this the case in the provinces of Verkhoyansk and Kolimsk, where there is no possible means of earning a penny by any means whatever. Under the regulations these exiles receive no allowance until proof has been received that they have no relatives in Russia who are capable of being made to support them. The period occupied in securing this information usually occupies 12 months, and in the interim there is nothing but starvation ahead for the exile, who goes to his fate unprovided with funds.

The practice of branding those among these poor wretches who, according to the estimation of the czar's

BRANDED BY THE CZAR.
(Demoniacal Punishment Inflicted on Criminals in Russia.)

officials, are the most dangerous is one of the most brutal and revolting that the mind can devise.

Men and women alike, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, are subjected to this demoniacal punishment, which is accomplished by means of hot irons, the work being executed with an amount of savagery not even met with to-day among the fiercest cannibal tribes.

In the presence of his fellow criminals, who have the same horrible ordeal awaiting them, the shrinking victim is dragged forward and pinioned securely by brutal keepers and held tightly whilst the manipulator of the burning iron proceeds to mark the degrading brand upon his forehead. This is often done in the presence of other members of the family, and the distorted features of the unfortunate creature, the smell of burning flesh and the heart-rending shrieks of himself and others combine to produce a scene which is so nauseating as to defy description. A traveler who has been present at one of these scenes of torture says that he never saw a more frightful instance of barbarity even at the orgies of the devil worshipers of the East Indies. Civilization is disgraced and discredited by such inhuman practices conducted under its name, and one shrinks with horror at the thought of the sway of such a government being extended among civilized peoples.

It has been given out that the use of the knout as a mode of punishment has been forbidden by the authorities, but that is one of the many specious pretenses with which the Russian government seeks to impose upon the credulity of outraged humanity. The knout is as much in use today as it ever was. Only a few years ago a peasant at Vitebsk who had been driven from the district because of being suspected of belonging to a heterodox religious sect, was discovered by the police, who applied the knout so severely to him that he expired from the effects of his beating.

It was reported by the police that the man had compassed his own destruction in prison, but his fellow workmen heard the truth and set fire to the barracks in which the police were lodged. In consequence of this act some 50 men and women were at once hurried off to Siberia.

The slightest suspicion or accusation against a person is sufficient to secure his immediate transportation to Siberia without even the pretense of a trial.

A student accused of propagating revolutionary views was arrested in Moscow last September, and as there was no evidence against him he was subsequently discharged. Then he was rearrested and thrown into a dungeon, where he went stark mad, ending his miserable existence by igniting his clothes and burning himself alive.

Age of British Soldiers.

The average age of the British soldier now at the front is nearly two years higher than that of the soldier who fought at Waterloo.

NEW IRISH LEADER.

John E. Redmond, Well-Known in This Country, Elected Chairman of the Nationalists.

John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, member of parliament for Waterford City, was unanimously elected chairman of the United Irish nationalist party at a meeting held in a committee room of the house of commons the other day. A vote of thanks was given Timothy Harrington for his success in restoring unity among the nationalists.

Since the death of Parnell Mr. Redmond has been one of the foremost of the Irish leaders. Americans had an opportunity of hearing his eloquence

JOHN E. REDMOND.
(Chairman of the United Irish Nationalist Party.)

and of gauging his earnestness. He visited the United States in 1896 and made a tour of the principal cities with his lecture on "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament." They saw a strongly built man of medium height, a fine head, with thick hair of a ruddy color, and a small mustache, which in no wise concealed a firm mouth.

Mr. Redmond's speeches in parliament have ever an attentive and often a thrilled audience. He is a tactician who knows the value of obstructing business and who realizes just when and how to do it. He can speak for a day, or for days, if need be, as he did upon one occasion when he wished to hold the house on a question vital to Ireland. It was in that memorable speech Mr. Redmond gave to Charles Stewart Parnell his title of "uncrowned king," which has survived the great land leaguer, and which has been considered one of the most felicitous epigrams in public speaking. Mr. Redmond's style is deliberate, he has wonderful reserve, and when he opens wide the gates of his oratory his power is superb yet never overleaps itself.

The new chairman of the Irish party is 44 years old and a Wexford man. He was educated altogether in Ireland. He stepped almost directly from the University of Dublin, whence he was graduated, into the house of commons as representative of the borough of New Ross, and was afterward elected for Wexford, but since 1891 he has sat for the city of Wexford. He is a member of both the Irish and the English bar, and a lawyer who understands the origin of law as well as its theory and practice.

In 1884 Mr. Redmond made a tour of Australia and visited America on his way home, landing at San Francisco, and seeing most of the cities of America on his journey to New York.

COWS WEAR SPECTACLES.

To Protect Them from the Terrible Glare of the Snow on the Vast Steppes of Russia.

The enormous steppes of Russia, on which range great herds of cattle, are covered with snow for at least six months out of every year. The cattle live upon the tall branches of grass which project above the snow. The

STEER WEARING SPECTACLES.
(A Common Sight on the Vast Steppes of the Russian Empire.)

long continued glare from these snow fields, it has been found, makes the animals blind, in which condition they are with difficulty able to find the necessary amount of food. A large Russian cattle raiser with an eye at once to profit and philanthropy has, accordingly, invented snow glasses for the protection of the cattle's eyes. The glasses are made of smoked glass and are fastened about the animals' heads by straps, as shown in the illustration. In a single herd, it is reported, there are 400 cattle which wear these queer spectacles.

Big Maple Sugar Factory.

More Vermont maple sugar is made every year in Davenport, Ia., from cheap yellow sugar flavored with vegetable extracts than can be produced from all the maple trees in the whole state of Vermont. Currant jelly is manufactured from the cores and parings of apples utilized after they have been evaporated; glucose, sugar, a vegetable acid and some coloring and flavoring matter complete the delicacy.

He Believes in Luck.

The German emperor is a believer in the luck attending horseshoes, never passes one by, and was once seen walking home through the streets of Berlin carrying a huge shoe in his left hand.

LAY SERMON.

Straight between them ran the pathway,
Never grew the grass upon it;
Singing birds, that utter falsehoods,
Story tellers, mischief makers,
Found no easier ear to listen,
Could not breed ill will between them,
For they kept each other's counsel,
Spoke with naked hearts together,
Pondering much and much contriving
How the tribes of men might prosper.
Longfellow.

Every community is supposed to have its great men. Whether the men are great in proportion to the size of the community we shall not attempt to decide. But the burdens of greatness rest just as heavily on the shoulders of little great men as upon those of larger dimensions. As thy bigness, so shall thy strength be, is, I hope, an excusable paraphrase.

I suppose the great men of Blankville would consider themselves insulted by the suggestion that they might take lessons from the Ojibways. But certainly Hiawatha and his friends Chibiabos, the sweet singer, and Kwasind, the strong man, furnish examples which might well be imitated even by Wisconsin politicians and statesmen.

While I believe that the world in the aggregate, is growing better, yet that is not true of all its details. Politics is an exception. We still look in vain for the qualities that make for straightness. We turn disheartened from the search for that ingenuous spirit which frankly shows its hand. We wonder why, when a cause is just, it is not supported entirely by honest means. We marvel why Machiavellian tactics in politics and diplomacy should prevail at the close of the ninetieth century. Why should there be tortuous paths when straight ones are just as practicable? Why should deceit be practiced when frankness is full as easy? These and a thousand other questions we ask ourselves and find no answer. Whether these intricacies shall ever be straightened so that the ingenuous minds of the simple masses may know just where they are at, is a question which we leave to the prophets of future generations.

The beautiful picture of Hiawatha and his friends could have existed only where republican simplicity reigned supreme. I wish the politicians of the present day would read that passage over and over. It would take them a long time to get clear down into the crystal depths of its sentiment, but if they ever got their they would feel, for the first time in all there indurated lives, what a glorious thing it is to have an honest soul and to tread the primrose paths of perfect straightness.

Let us briefly elaborate the philosophy of the text. The pathway is the line of national or tribal policy. At the two ends are the statesmen, friendly rivals in everything good, incorruptible allies against everything evil. The pathway runs straight between them. It never was found necessary to have curves or secret hiding places along its course, for there was nothing to conceal and no one had occasion to dodge his neighbor. In their solitary musings new plans and theories would germinate in the minds of the patriots. Differences of opinion would formulate themselves and insistently call for expression. But with them came no suggestion of personal ambition or rivalry. When the morning dawned upon their night visions or the evening bell, upon their day dreams each hastened to communicate with the other, to tell of his dreams and his plans, and from these revelations to gather and to formulate those which would be the best for all. No grass grew upon this straight pathway because busy feet, speeding upon errands for the public good, were incessantly treading its broad, smooth surface. Nor were there lurking places in which liars, slanderers, mischief makers could hide. There may have been demagogues and walking delegates in those days. In the simplest communities the evil side of human nature cannot be completely effaced. But if they were such they found themselves in the presence of men who loved truth and light and hated falsehood and darkness. They had to stand boldly out on this clear, straight pathway, or hide in the impenetrable thickets and stay in their native darkness. No use in whispering their evil counsels. Vain their efforts to instill the poison of suspicion into honest minds. Frankness is a chief characteristic of real friendship, and even should suspicion find an entrance it was not allowed to stay long enough to gain a foothold. Such a mind has no concealments from its friend. Such men speak "with naked hearts together," and with all those to whom that is the rule of life, friendship is invulnerable and perpetual. In such friendships lies the safety of the state; in the rivalries and bickerings of its opposite lurks the death of liberty.

And what was the aim of those simple friends and patriots? They sought no emoluments. They were not office seekers. They were not ambitious for leadership save as it might come incidentally to the teaching of truth, justice, liberty. Their dreams, their plans, their aspirations were not for themselves. They were dreaming, planning, acting for the people:

"Pondering much and much contriving
How the tribes of men might prosper."

Have we any such today? Is there, in all this broad Republic, a man in whose mind all selfishness is supplanted by patriotism and philanthropy? Is there one who has no concealments from his friend? Is there one so pauoplied in love and confidence that the shafts of suspicion can find no weak place in his armor? Is there one who promptly turns his ear from the whisperings of slander, whose wish towards his political friend is never father to the thought of evil? Is there one who dreams and plans, consults and labors only for the prosperity of the commonwealth, and who is content to take his rewards in the final accounting? If so he has hitherto been too modest to introduce himself to his countrymen. Let us hope that he will come out of his obscurity and labor among the waiting people. Let us pray that such men may sometime be found in every community, the truly great men who shall straighten out paths for us, silence the tongue of slander, expel all mendacity, quiet all animosity, make all discussion heart to heart talks of emulation and friendship, and unite all honest men in one common endeavor to bring about that condition which shall insure the prosperity of all the tribes of men. So mote it be.

Farm Lands For Sale.

5,000 acres of cut over lands for sale in 37-7 and SE. These are good fair farm lands and has not been burned so as not to imporerish the soil. I will sell in any quantity to suit the purchaser at from $1.50 to $3.00 per acre. Titles are perfect. Taxes all paid. No tax titles. Enquire of
F8-My3 E. S. SHEPARD

Notice.

In the Matter of the Application of the Board of Supervisors of Oneida county to vacate a portion of the Plat of the Lake Side Park Addition to the Village of Three Lakes.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, application will be made to the circuit court of said county, at the next meeting thereof, to vacate a certain part, to wit, blocks one to thirty-three inclusive and blocks thirty-five and thirty-six, of the Lake Side Park Addition to the village of Three Lakes, in said county.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 8, 1900.
S. T. WALKER,
8t15-a5 District Attorney.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

FRANCIS W. NOYES, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES H. VOORHIS and THE BRADLEY COMPANY, a corporation, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby commanded to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CATE, LAMOREUX, & PARK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. address, Stevens Point, Portage Co. Wisconsin.

To said defendant, CHAS. H. VOORHIS—Please take notice that the summons and complaint in the above entitled action were duly filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, and are now on file in said office.

Yours, &c.,
CATE, LAMOREUX & PARK,
7t-S-mh29 Plaintiff's Attorneys

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., January 20, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Thomas Elder, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 63, for the purchase of the SW¼ SE¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 6 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900. He names as witnesses Carl Johnson, F. Briggs, Peter Green, Pat Sullivan, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands, are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1900.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
10t25-m29 Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., Jan'y 26, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, E. H. Beel, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 101, for the purchase of the nw¼ of sw¼ of Section No. 6 in Township No. 36 N., Range 10 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1900. He names as witnesses: E. C. Sturdevant, D. H. Vaughn, Chas. Decanter, W. C. Ogden, all of Rhinelander, Wis. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1900.

1ot41-a5 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., Jan. 23, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Bertha Emmerling, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 103, for the purchase of the N½ NE¼ of Section No. 8 in Township No. 38 N., Range No 8 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900. She names as witnesses John Goodgase, John Boland, Mike Ryan, Herman Hilskotter, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of April, 1900. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
10t25-M29 Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., Feb. 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Matt Stapleton, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 108, for the purchase of the NW¼ NE¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 36 N., Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1900. He names as witnesses: George Lyons, John Ennis, John Barnes, Archie Newwright, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of May, 1900. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
10t15-a19 Register.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

MABEL CLEMENTS COOK, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. F. WHEELER, DORTHA WHEELER, his wife, and BROWN BROS. LUMBER COMPANY, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

SAM S. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.
7t-S-mr22

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
Jan. 23, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on March 10, 1900, viz: Adolph F. Schoepke, who made H. E. No. 7559, for the SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 9, T. 35 N., R. 11 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Christ. Voge, Steven Powers, Frank Gouly, Ed. Schoepke, all of Pelican Lake, Wis.

6t25-m4 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

BANKS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Stree

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander Wis

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. HELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty
Rhinelander, Wis

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St
Rhinelander, Wis.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

ED. ROGERS,
GENERAL
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.
Fancy Horse Shoeing. Buggy and Wagon repairing a Specialty.
All New Work Made to Order.
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Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.
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My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
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The finest and most centrally located sho in the city. THE place for scientific work The most experienced barbers in the country employed.
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They are made by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco Co., Middletown, Ohio, who during 50 years of business have never had a strike in their establishment because they have always paid a liberal price to labor. Paste this list in your hat and buy the brand you prefer. You will not only secure the best tobacco made, but strike a telling blow at The Tobacco Trust.

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Call and See what we can do for you. We want your trade in this line.

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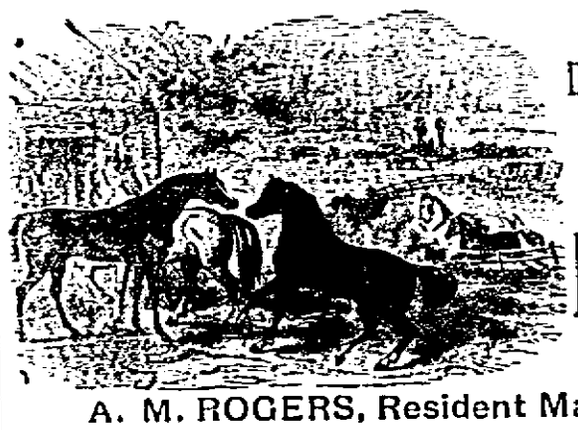

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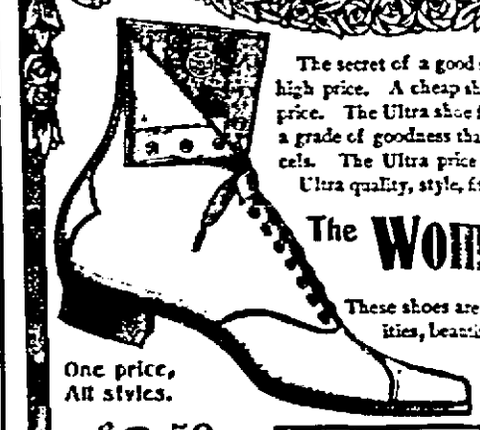

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